

Coggan appeal for full communion with Rome

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Regulations 'must be set aside'

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in an emphatic al in Westminster Cathedral last night for adiate and full communion with Rome, came st to the point of urging Anglicans and an Catholics to disregard Roman regula- fording intercommunion. He said many, ding himself, had already done so.

Government keeps its option to order alternative American nuclear power station system Approval given for two British-built gas-cooled reactors

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
Taking nuclear energy decisions of great financial and technological importance, the Government has decided in authorise immediate orders for two British-built advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), for power stations in the late 1980s. One will be at Torridge in East Lothian.

Also the option of ordering, later, the American-initiated alternative of the pressurised water reactor (PWR) has been retained, although in extremely tentative fashion.

The AGRs are estimated to cost about £650m each to build; and the design studies for the PWR between £30m and £40m until 1982, according to the Department of Energy.

The Government also decided to discontinue work on the steam generated heavy water reactor system on which, the Government said, £145m had been spent so far, mostly at the Winfrith establishment in Dorset. However, details of what would now happen at Winfrith were held back for later discussion.

The expected statement was made in the Commons yesterday with quiet satisfaction by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, who disclosed that the battle had "involved greater use of pressures" on his part by the nuclear lobby than any other he had experienced.

Mr Benn was warmly commended by the Opposition Front Bench and by others on both sides of the House, although some Tories maintained that export chances were being abandoned by sticking to the AGR. At that Mr Benn bristled over what he called a "systematic attack on British technology".

He rebuked suggestions by Mr Peter Emery, Conservative MP for Honiton, and easily won a similar exchange with Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stroud.

He asked Mr Emery how it could be assumed that other countries would always want to be dependent on a single system, and how it could be assumed there would be no further advance in gas-cooled technology.

To Mr Churchill he insisted that no PWR could have been built in Britain at once because none of the competing designs had yet been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission.

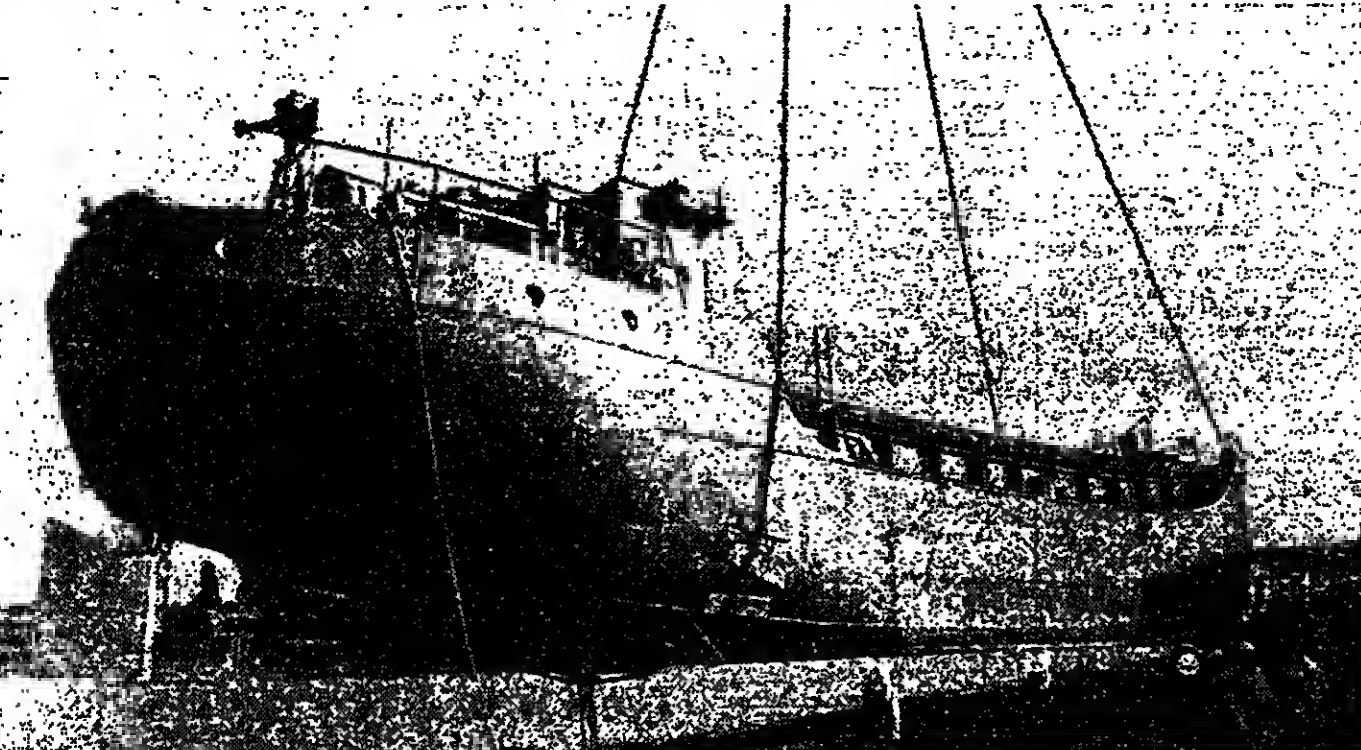
Mr Benn emphasized that by authorizing the generating boards to begin work at once in placing their AGR orders, he was taking a "bold technological decision" but one that provided jobs at once.

The history of costly disasters in nuclear electricity generation, such as the cancellation of the SGHWR system, was on all minds in the Commons, including Mr Benn's. In winning in Cabinet the fight against a firm commitment to the PWR he held that Britain was saving money, as well as giving herself time to decide, by 1982, what mix of systems would then be needed, given her riches in coal and oil.

But he also indicated yesterday that the present bias towards AGRs has its implication for the next momentous nuclear power decision, whether to proceed to the commercial stage with the plutonium producing fast breeder reactor (FBR). The pro-AGR men favour earlier introduction of the FBR than pro-PWR men do (to risk oversimplification).

But Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish National MP for Dundee, East, was worried that the AGR decision might prevent commercialization of the experimental fast breeder at Dounreay. But Mr Benn denied there was any delay at Dounreay, "the most advanced and finest FBR" in the world, and the Government.

Continued on page 17, col 1



The 300-ton coaster Function being returned to the sea yesterday from the quay at Wells, Norfolk, where it was deposited by a flood tide during recent gales.

Scotland Bill defeat for Government

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
An amendment requiring a referendum on the Scotland Bill of 40 per cent of the electorate was agreed in the Commons last night in the face of government opposition.

Earlier, Mr Foot was outmanoeuvred by an alliance of Conservative and Labour opponents of devolution when he was forced to withdraw a government motion for a change in allocating time for debates on the Bill.

Suspicion was widespread among MPs that the new timetable was proposed in order to avoid awkward divisions on amendments of the referendum proposals which could have left the devolution legislation in tatters.

Although Mr Foot submitted that he was acting only in the interest of the House with the aim of giving more time for discussion of matters that had not been debated because of the guillotine, MPs were not appeased.

The Commons was alerted by Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Inverclyde South and Finsbury. Mr Cunningham's amendment requiring a minimum "yes" vote of 40 per cent of the electorate was being suggested by parliamentary psephologists as a proposal so difficult to achieve as effectively to destroy the Bill. Under Mr Foot's motion the guillotine would have fallen before a division would have been held on the 40 per cent motion.

Mr Pym, leading for the Tories on devolution, protested that the new timetable was out of order. Mr Cunningham maintained that there were only two explanations for the Government's motion: skulduggery or stupidity. And he added that right honourable friends were not stupid.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Call for taxes based on spending, not income

By Melvyn Westlake
A blueprint for a radical recasting of the British taxation system aimed at abolishing all imposts on savings and eliminating the "poverty trap" is contained in a report published this morning.

The report is the culmination of a two-year investigation by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor James Meade, of Christ Church, Oxford, the winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize for Economics.

The private study was undertaken at the request of the Institute for Fiscal Studies. The 11-page committee recommends a fundamental shift from using income as the base of personal direct taxation to one using consumption expenditure. It also suggests a return to the three basic principles of the 1942 Beveridge Report.

Under the Meade Committee proposals, help would be provided to people on low incomes through the adoption of what is called a "New Beveridge" plan.

In addition, a system of progressive taxation on wealth would be introduced which would discriminate in particular against inherited wealth. The new report represents the first investigation into Britain's tax system for 20 years. It has already been circulated widely.

In a separate statement Professor Meade said there was a widespread feeling that the current system of direct taxes contained many anomalies which needed review.

The two outstanding sets of anomalies, in the view of the committee, were the effects of the tax system on yields from savings and the exceedingly high marginal rates of implied tax on some of the lowest incomes—the phenomenon of the "poverty trap".

The poverty trap is caused by the interaction of income taxes and social security benefits. The result of extra tax

and the withdrawal of means-tested benefits can mean that low income earners lose 90p from every additional £1 they earn.

To deal with this last problem, the Meade Committee report, called *The Structure and Reform of Direct Taxation*, suggests that tax thresholds should be raised so that a minimum acceptable standard of living is achieved before tax begins to bite.

It also recommends an increase in social security benefits to provide a minimum standard of living and the replacement of child tax allowances with cash payments of child benefits (as is in fact now taking place) so that low income earners whose pay is insufficient to qualify them for child tax allowances enjoy the same advantages as higher income earners.

The most radical proposal is a shift from an income base to an expenditure base for personal direct taxation. This would mean that if an individual saved his income instead of consuming it, thereby putting resources back into the productive pool—he would pay less tax.

But the wealthy, who financed high levels of consumption, would pay taxes at a progressively higher rate. But the effect of this would be that all funds devoted to savings and investment would be free of tax. In this way the system would specially favour small and growing businesses where the main source of funds for capital development comes from personal savings of the owners.

Parallel changes would be made in the taxation of corporations. However, the report goes on to suggest ways of raising large capital holdings through an "accessions" tax, which would help break up large fortunes.

But possibly, a progressive wealth tax.

New attempt at reform page 14

Canada calls in Soviet envoy over satellite

From John Rest
Ottawa, Jan 25
The External Affairs Department called in Mr Alexander Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador in Ottawa, today and expressed Canada's concern about the Soviet Union's failing to notify it that one of its satellites was falling out of orbit, creating a possible hazard to life and property in Canada.

Mr Yakovlev himself first heard about the incident from Mr Ivan Iliad, an adviser to Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister. He called the ambassador soon after President Carter advised Mr Trudeau by telephone from Washington that the satellite had been traced on United States radar.

The External Affairs Department addressed a series of technical questions to the Soviet Government through Mr Yakovlev designed to obtain information that would help in the search for debris. Mr Yakovlev promised to pass along the requests for information to his Government.

Airborne Canadian and American monitoring teams were today searching an area east of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, looking for possible radioactive contamination from the satellite Cosmos 954, which tumbled from orbit yesterday morning after being out of control for about a month.

Ground teams were being made ready to retrieve any debris that might be found and clean up radiation, although the chances were considered slight that the satellite had plunged through the atmosphere.

Canadian troops with geliger counters checked the streets of Yellowknife last night and found no sign of contamination. Patrick Brown writes from Washington: The American Government has made every effort to reassure world opinion that there was no danger. It is already clear that in this matter, Russians and Americans are on one side and everyone else is on the other.

The Americans have sent up as many nuclear-powered satellites as the Russians and, although they claim that theirs are much safer, there have been more American accidents than Russian ones.

Our Science Editor writes: The latest estimate of the possible radioactive trail from the satellite is between 185 and 250 miles long. It is made by Professor Heinz Kaminski, who runs the small but influential Institute for Space Observation, at Bochum, West Germany. He says that fall-out from the spacecraft could affect any part of Earth's surface between the Equator and the 52nd parallel north.

If the radioactive plume was created at a height of 30 to 45 miles, as he suggests, the few pounds of material will be dispersed to very low levels of contamination before reaching the ground.

Michael Binyon writes from Moscow. All main Moscow newspapers today published Tass's account of the accident. The statement was unusually prompt, appearing on Tass only five hours after Western news agency reports from Washington.

Size of battery, page 6

Belize turns down plan to cede part of territory

By Derry Hogue
Mr George Price, Premier of Belize, yesterday rejected out of hand suggestions that his country should cede territory to Guatemala as the price of independence.

His determined stand means that present British plans for giving independence to the Central American colony are bound to fail.

Mr Price, who had flown into London on Tuesday for talks with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, made his position clear at a press conference.

He said the British Government had previously asked him to keep confidential the content of the discussions which had been taking place during the past six months.

But he felt a point had been reached where the British were not going to alter their proposal that Belize should cede the southern region of the colony to meet the long-standing claim of Guatemala.

He revealed that Britain had first suggested that Belize give up a total of about 2,000 square miles of land and cede territory to Guatemala and had then successively reduced the figure to 1,500 square miles and 1,000 square miles.

Mr Price was not having any of it. "Cession of land will create problems not solve them," he declared.

Mr Price said he had been told it would be difficult for Britain to repel subversive incursions into the colony and, therefore, he was going to ask Caribbean countries to guarantee Belize's security.

The Premier received powerful backing during the day when the national executive of the Labour Party unanimously passed an emergency resolution calling on the Government to support the territorial integrity of Belize. Mr Callaghan supported the resolution.

In the Commons later, Dr Owen admitted that Britain had been urging Belize to cede its southern region, but he said no deal with Guatemala would be made without the approval of the people of Belize.

Leading article, page 15
Parliamentary report, page 7

Rise in sea level could drown coast areas

By Newre-Times News Service
A rapid five-metre rise in sea level might occur in the next fifty years or so if the trend in fossil fuel consumption persists, according to Dr J. H. Mercer of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University.

Writing in the latest issue of *Nature*, Dr Mercer says that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere performs a similar function to that of glass in a greenhouse. It traps infrared heat and causes a rise in temperature.

Man's activities at present add 0.5 per cent a year in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and at some time during the next fifty to two hundred years the concentration will be double its present level.

It has been calculated that a doubling of the concentration would lead to a rise in temperature of 2°C in the tropics, 4°C at temperate latitudes, and up to 10°C near the poles. The first ice region to be seriously affected would be the west Antarctic ice sheet, where a temperature rise of 5°C would be required to cause deglaciation.

Dr Mercer says much of Antarctica is covered by ice resting on land above sea level, but most of the west Antarctic ice sheet is grounded in deep water and buttressed by ice shelves. If temperatures should rise, ice shelves might begin to melt, eventually releasing all the ice at present grounded below sea level.

Satellite photographs over the past eight years show that ice shelves close to the present 0°C isotherm have started breaking up. Dr Mercer says deglaciation of west Antarctica would lead to serious dislocations in coastal cities and submergence of much low-lying areas as Florida and the Netherlands.

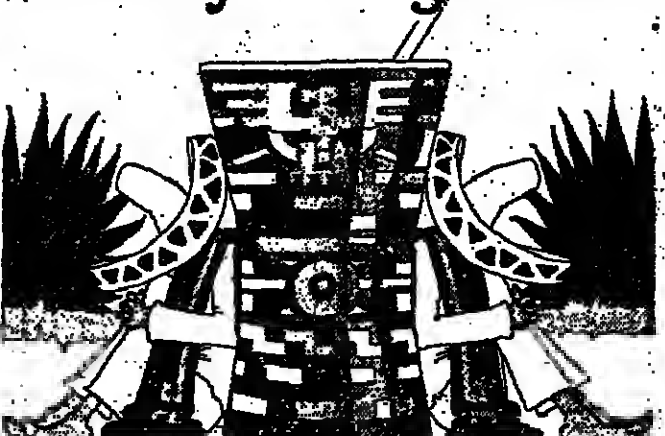
A Staff Reporter writes: Dr Mercer's predictions were received with scepticism yesterday by Professor Hubert Lamb, Director of the Climatic Research Unit at East Anglia University. He said Dr Mercer was taking an extremely high figure for the rise in temperature that would occur with a further concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Professor Lamb said it was by no means certain that the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was warming the world's temperature. Global mean temperature had in fact fallen from 1950 to 1973 and was possibly still falling. By affecting plant life, both on land and at sea, increased carbon dioxide might well be changing the reflectivity of the Earth's surface and causing temperatures to fall as more heat was reflected.

A rise in sea level of five metres would cause severe flooding in many cities. At present, British sea defences are designed to cope with a rise in sea level of one foot a century, although, after the serious floods earlier this month, they are being reexamined.

London would be particularly vulnerable to flooding if there was a significant rise in sea level.

It's what Mexicans do to Maguey plant juice that'll make your holiday unforgettable.



They turn it into Pulque. And there's no better way to quench your thirst after a day in the Sierra Madre. Take an Air France Welcome Tour to Mexico and experience a completely different holiday. A very different culture. 16 days from £399. Ask your local Travel Agent for a copy of the Welcome Tours brochure. Or post the coupon.

mexico
AIR FRANCE
welcome tours
To Air France Dept. PUL, 60 Brompton Road, London, W14 9JL. (Tel. 01-499 9511, Telex Office and Passenger Sales Dept. 01-499 9511, 01-499 9511/1, 01-499 9511/2, 01-499 9511/3, 01-499 9511/4, 01-499 9511/5, 01-499 9511/6, 01-499 9511/7, 01-499 9511/8, 01-499 9511/9, 01-499 9511/10, 01-499 9511/11, 01-499 9511/12, 01-499 9511/13, 01-499 9511/14, 01-499 9511/15, 01-499 9511/16, 01-499 9511/17, 01-499 9511/18, 01-499 9511/19, 01-499 9511/20, 01-499 9511/21, 01-499 9511/22, 01-499 9511/23, 01-499 9511/24, 01-499 9511/25, 01-499 9511/26, 01-499 9511/27, 01-499 9511/28, 01-499 9511/29, 01-499 9511/30, 01-499 9511/31, 01-499 9511/32, 01-499 9511/33, 01-499 9511/34, 01-499 9511/35, 01-499 9511/36, 01-499 9511/37, 01-499 9511/38, 01-499 9511/39, 01-499 9511/40, 01-499 9511/41, 01-499 9511/42, 01-499 9511/43, 01-499 9511/44, 01-499 9511/45, 01-499 9511/46, 01-499 9511/47, 01-499 9511/48, 01-499 9511/49, 01-499 9511/50, 01-499 9511/51, 01-499 9511/52, 01-499 9511/53, 01-499 9511/54, 01-499 9511/55, 01-499 9511/56, 01-499 9511/57, 01-499 9511/58, 01-499 9511/59, 01-499 9511/60, 01-499 9511/61, 01-499 9511/62, 01-499 9511/63, 01-499 9511/64, 01-499 9511/65, 01-499 9511/66, 01-499 9511/67, 01-499 9511/68, 01-499 9511/69, 01-499 9511/70, 01-499 9511/71, 01-499 9511/72, 01-499 9511/73, 01-499 9511/74, 01-499 9511/75, 01-499 9511/76, 01-499 9511/77, 01-499 9511/78, 01-499 9511/79, 01-499 9511/80, 01-499 9511/81, 01-499 9511/82, 01-499 9511/83, 01-499 9511/84, 01-499 9511/85, 01-499 9511/86, 01-499 9511/87, 01-499 9511/88, 01-499 9511/89, 01-499 9511/90, 01-499 9511/91, 01-499 9511/92, 01-499 9511/93, 01-499 9511/94, 01-499 9511/95, 01-499 9511/96, 01-499 9511/97, 01-499 9511/98, 01-499 9511/99, 01-499 9511/100, 01-499 9511/101, 01-499 9511/102, 01-499 9511/103, 01-499 9511/104, 01-499 9511/105, 01-499 9511/106, 01-499 9511/107, 01-499 9511/108, 01-499 9511/109, 01-499 9511/110, 01-499 9511/111, 01-499 9511/112, 01-499 9511/113, 01-499 9511/114, 01-499 9511/115, 01-499 9511/116, 01-499 9511/117, 01-499 9511/118, 01-499 9511/119, 01-499 9511/120, 01-499 9511/121, 01-499 9511/122, 01-499 9511/123, 01-499 9511/124, 01-499 9511/125, 01-499 9511/126, 01-499 9511/127, 01-499 9511/128, 01-499 9511/129, 01-499 9511/130, 01-499 9511/131, 01-499 9511/132, 01-499 9511/133, 01-499 9511/134, 01-499 9511/135, 01-499 9511/136, 01-499 9511/137, 01-499 9511/138, 01-499 9511/139, 01-499 9511/140, 01-499 9511/141, 01-499 9511/142, 01-499 9511/143, 01-499 9511/144, 01-499 9511/145, 01-499 9511/146, 01-499 9511/147, 01-499 9511/148, 01-499 9511/149, 01-499 9511/150, 01-499 9511/151, 01-499 9511/152, 01-499 9511/153, 01-499 9511/154, 01-499 9511/155, 01-499 9511/156, 01-499 9511/157, 01-499 9511/158, 01-499 9511/159, 01-499 9511/160, 01-499 9511/161, 01-499 9511/162, 01-499 9511/163, 01-499 9511/164, 01-499 9511/165, 01-499 9511/166, 01-499 9511/167, 01-499 9511/168, 01-499 9511/169, 01-499 9511/170, 01-499 9511/171, 01-499 9511/172, 01-499 9511/173, 01-499 9511/174, 01-499 9511/175, 01-499 9511/176, 01-499 9511/177, 01-499 9511/178, 01-499 9511/179, 01-499 9511/180, 01-499 9511/181, 01-499 9511/182, 01-499 9511/183, 01-499 9511/184, 01-499 9511/185, 01-499 9511/186, 01-499 9511/187, 01-499 9511/188, 01-499 9511/189, 01-499 9511/190, 01-499 9511/191, 01-499 9511/192, 01-499 9511/193, 01-499 9511/194, 01-499 9511/195, 01-499 9511/196, 01-499 9511/197, 01-499 9511/198, 01-499 9511/199, 01-499 9511/200, 01-499 9511/201, 01-499 9511/202, 01-499 9511/203, 01-499 9511/204, 01-499 9511/205, 01-499 9511/206, 01-499 9511/207, 01-499 9511/208, 01-499 9511/209, 01-499 9511/210, 01-499 9511/211, 01-499 9511/212, 01-499 9511/213, 01-499 9511/214, 01-499 9511/215, 01-499 9511/216, 01-499 9511/217, 01-499 9511/218, 01-499 9511/219, 01-499 9511/220, 01-499 9511/221, 01-499 9511/222, 01-499 9511/223, 01-499 9511/224, 01-499 9511/225, 01-499 9511/226, 01-499 9511/227, 01-499 9511/228, 01-499 9511/229, 01-499 9511/230, 01-499 9511/231, 01-499 9511/232, 01-499 9511/233, 01-499 9511/234, 01-499 9511/235, 01-499 9511/236, 01-499 9511/237, 01-499 9511/238, 01-499 9511/239, 01-499 9511/240, 01-499 9511/241, 01-499 9511/242, 01-499 9511/243, 01-499 9511/244, 01-499 9511/245, 01-499 9511/246, 01-499 9511/247, 01-499 9511/248, 01-499 9511/249, 01-499 9511/250, 01-499 9511/251, 01-499 9511/252, 01-499 9511/253, 01-499 9511/254, 01-499 9511/255, 01-499 9511/256, 01-499 9511/257, 01-499 9511/258, 01-499 9511/259, 01-499 9511/260, 01-499 9511/261, 01-499 9511/262, 01-499 9511/263, 01-499 9511/264, 01-499 9511/265, 01-499 9511/266, 01-499 9511/267, 01-499 9511/268, 01-499 9511/269, 01-499 9511/270, 01-499 9511/271, 01-499 9511/272, 01-499 9511/273, 01-499 9511/274, 01-499 9511/275, 01-499 9511/276, 01-499 9511/277, 01-499 9511/278, 01-499 9511/279, 01-499 9511/280, 01-499 9511/281, 01-499 9511/282, 01-499 9511/283, 01-499 9511/284, 01-499 9511/285, 01-499 9511/286, 01-499 9511/287, 01-499 9511/288, 0

HOME NEWS

Party leaders fail to support Benn challenge on guillotine

By Michael Hatfield
Our Political Reporter

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday joined in a protest within the Labour Party's National Executive Committee against the Government's decision to impose a guillotine on the European Assembly Elections Bill. But the move to ask ministers to reconsider their decision, which will be debated in the Commons today, was defeated by 20 votes to 7.

Mr Benn won unanimous support, however, for his suggestion that the NEC should defer once again its decision on whether the party should contest the assembly elections.

The guillotine protest was initiated by Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton) and Miss Maynard (Sheffield, Brightside), but Mr Foot, Leader of the House, gave a warning that the NEC to interfere in the business of the Parliamentary Labour Party; otherwise, the PLP might want to recall by involving itself in NEC business.

Mr Callaghan told his colleagues that there was nothing in the party's constitution to prevent the NEC from dealing with the matter, but over many years there had been a self-denying ordinance by both bodies.

Mr Benn has already told his Cabinet colleagues that he will not be in the division lobbies tonight.

There was no disagreement at Mr Benn's suggestion that the NEC should defer any decision on whether the party should contest the European direct elections. The Prime Minister and other NEC members agreed with his view that there was no urgency because they would not take place this year.

The national executive has had before it since December two motions: one upholding the party conference decision that the party should not participate in the election, the other suggesting that the party should officially contest the fight for seats in the European assembly.

In another decision yesterday the NEC decided to set up an inquiry into party organisation. The areas to be examined include ways and means of achieving a closer liaison with the trade unions and methods of raising party finance.

There will be strong emphasis on the links with the unions, for the committee will look at a special membership recruitment campaign aimed at unionists and a drive to increase the numbers who pay the political levy.

The committee will also attempt to determine the best way in which the party and the unions should work together to obtain a larger share of union votes in the next general election.

No decision on move to clear the air

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's policy-makers spent half an hour in a smoke-filled boardroom at Transport House yesterday discussing the proposition that smoking should be banned at its annual conferences.

With Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Ian Mikardo drawing heavily on their pipes, and Mr Sam McCuskie, of the National Union of Seamen smoking cigarettes throughout the meeting, the national executive committee had before it a letter from the Socialist Medical Association.

"The SMA proposed that at least part of the conference hall should be reserved for non-smokers, as, in fact, happens at the Liberal Assembly."

Miss Joan Lester, this year's party chairman, flanked by Sir Ronald Hayward, general secretary, and Mr Reginald Underhill, national agent, both pipe-smokers, thought it an excellent idea.

But as the smoke cloud beneath the ceiling began to thicken, NEC members could not resolve the issue. Instead they decided to refer it to the organisation committee, whose chairman, Mr Bryan Stanley, of the Post Office Engineering Union, is a non-smoker.

The issue is not likely to be resolved for some time. Mr Hayward, half seriously, appears to be attracted by the suggestion that smoking should be banned at the morning conference sittings, but allowed in the afternoon. In contemplative mood, he mused that on that basis all the contentious issues should be taken in the morning because half the delegates would be outside having a quick smoke.

'Dismissed' MP wins NEC appeal

By a Staff Reporter

Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, Labour MP for Northampton, North, had her appeal against dismissal by her constituency party upheld by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee yesterday.

But officials of the local party said later that they would not work with her and would restart the dismissal proceedings.

Mrs Colquhoun said she hoped that the past would be forgotten and that both sides in the party would work together.

"In extending the hand of friendship to my opponents my message is quite simple: if we have worked together in the past and we can do so again. We must put all the past behind us and put the Labour Party first. We will work together again and we will win the next general election."

Mr Michael Thomas, vice-chairman of the constituency general management committee, said it would be impossible to forget the past. Many party members would not be willing to work for Mrs Colquhoun.

Mr Thomas, who is also chairman of the ward that first proposed Mrs Colquhoun's dismissal, said his members would begin the procedure again, with no technical mistakes. The NEC had censured the effort for not telling all its members that the dismissal motion was to be discussed.

Mrs Colquhoun's chances of re-election were not good, he said.

Solveig Francis, a representative of the Maureen Colquhoun Action Committee, said she was delighted by the decision. "The smug women that Maureen's real reason was the outcry produced," she said.

Appeal over control at Newham fails

By Penny Symon

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has retained control of the Newham, North-East, constituency party after an unsuccessful attempt by one of its members in the Court of Appeal yesterday to reverse an earlier High Court decision.

Last October the NEC suspended the constituency's general and executive committees, as well as its officers. There has been an on-going battle between the party members and the NEC over the control of the constituency party. The NEC had refused to accept the party's management committee after the decision not to readopt Mr Reg Prentice as the local MP. Mr Prentice has now joined the Conservative Party.

Earlier this month Mr Julian Lewis, a party member, tried to obtain in the High Court a temporary injunction that would have meant return of control to the party.

Yesterday, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Ormrod and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane, said the NEC was Labour's "High Command", subject only to the party's annual conference. It was entitled to suspend the constituency party and officers, and for the sole purpose of producing a new party.

There was no evidence, as Mr Lewis had contended, that the majority of the NEC had acted to promote the cause of the left wing.

By July last year, because of the battle between the two factions, one led by Mr Lewis and the other by Mr Andrew Bevan, the chairman had resigned, and the secretary, Mr Jack Hart, was at variance with Mr Lewis.

If the court did not interfere, Lord Denning said, order would be restored and the annual general meeting of the constituency party, planned for February 22, could go ahead.

Referring to the various legal proceedings launched by Mr Lewis and his associates, Lord Justice Ormrod commented: "No organization can survive a steady shower of writs, and no organization can possibly be made to work by a series of injunctions."

After the hearing, Mr Reginald Underhill, Labour's national agent, said that the judgment was heartening. "This means we can go ahead, without hindrance, and call the annual meeting on February 22, and we hope that this will lead to better times in Newham."

Mr Hart, who is at present suspended, also welcomed the decision, and said he hoped that the constituency would now be able to conduct its business in a peaceful manner without the threat of court actions from Mr Lewis.

Law Report, page 4

Archive ruling disappoints Churchill family

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Sir William Hawthorne, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, said last night that he hoped the Government would change its mind over its decision to allocate to the British Library the 30,000 documents of the Blenheim archives.

The decision, announced in a Lords reply by Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Minister of State for Education and Science, had overruled the wishes of the Duke of Marlborough and the late Lady Spencer-Churchill, Sir William said. The Marlborough papers would be split between two archives.

The Churchill family has formed a powerful lobby opposing the collection in the Churchill College archives.

Lord Donaldson's ruling, taken on the advice of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, gives two reasons for choosing the British library.

"I have in particular been influenced by the commission's advice that the cataloguing, arrangement and scholarly use of the Blenheim archives will require constant reference to other papers of the period held by the British Library," Lord Donaldson said.

He had also been impressed by the scale of the resources required for the cataloguing and conservation.

He had been assured by Lord Eccles, chairman of the British Library Board, that the library was to acquire the papers with speed and access to scholars.

Lord Eccles said last night

that Churchill College could not handle the largest single archive ever received by the library. The papers would assemble into 90 volumes.

The archives, valued at £242,329, were paid for from the National Land Fund on their acceptance in lieu of estate duty a year ago.

The documents divide into three main parts. There are the official and personal papers and correspondence of John Churchill (1650-1722), first Duke of Marlborough; those of his wife, Sarah, Duchess of the Stole and Keeper of the Privy Purse to Queen Anne; and those of their son-in-law, Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, father of the third Duke of Marlborough.

The statement by the Master of Churchill College expresses the college's disappointment

over the decision "because it seemed to them so absolutely right on national and symbolic grounds that the papers of the two great Churchills, Sir Winston and John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, should reside in the same archives centre at Churchill College as the national memorial to Sir Winston."

The college already possessed important portions of the first duke's papers, and since it held 37 volumes of the political papers of Lord Randolph Churchill, the minister had thrown away an opportunity to create a single archive of the family.

Lord Eccles points out that the library had far more than a century the papers of the duke and duchess concerned in the building of Blenheim Palace.

Strike toll trebled last year

By Caroline Atkinson

Strikes cost British industry 9,985,000 lost working days last year, more than three times as many as in 1976.

It became clear during the year that industrial unrest was taking a much larger toll than in the previous two years of exceptionally good figures.

In 1975, according to the Department of Employment Gazette, a total of 6,027,000 days were lost and in 1976, 3,284,000.

Despite the sharp increase in 1977 the record for the year was better than the average for the first half of the decade. In the five years from 1970 to 1974 the average loss on average was 14,082,000 days a year through strikes.

During December 908,000 days were lost through stoppages in progress. That was an improvement from the 1,500,000 lost in November. A total of 97,000 workers were involved in strikes last month. In 1977 as a whole 1,149,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including 374,000 thrown out of work because other workers in their plants were on strike.

A total of 2,627 strikes about 30 per cent from the previous year. They involved more workers and lasted longer. The car industry was the worst affected, with 2,593,000 days lost in 1977, a rise of 120,000 from the previous year. There was also a sharp rise in disputes in the chemical and engineering industries.

Thirteen big stoppages accounted for nearly four fifths of the days lost. They included the 14-day strike over the August Bank Holiday strike of electricians at Port Talbot, steel works last spring, the lift maintenance workers' strike in the autumn, and the fireman's strike.

EEC food moves may put up on living costs

By Hugh Clayton

Food price changes proposed for Britain through EEC machinery would raise the cost of living by a tip in the pound, Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday.

They would result from a 7.1 per cent devaluation of the "green pound" and higher farm prices throughout the Community sought by the European Commission, he said.

Mr Silkin told the Commons Selection Committee on European Legislation that the commission's proposed rise would be worth an extra £40m a year on returns to British farmers. The commission had suggested a rise half the size of that which would be justified by its traditional "objective method" of costs.

The Government

Farmers back minister's review of live exports

Farmers would not oppose a ban on livestock exports if there was real proof of cruelty.

Mr David Parker, chairman of the National Farmers' Union's livestock committee, said yesterday. He was speaking at the union's annual meeting in London.

"Our first priority is the welfare of stock, and the economic argument comes second," he told the 800 farmers present. He welcomed the decision of Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, to review the welfare aspects of the export trade in live farm animals.

Mr Parker said the union had taken a constructive approach. "We can show that the methods of transport now

are vastly superior to those used three or four years ago."

He was speaking on a motion, passed unanimously, which called for continuous progress in standards of animal welfare throughout the EEC was dependent on British involvement in the trade.

Mr Richard Hudson, chairman of the union's economic and taxation committee, said farmers were borrowing 36 per cent more from banks than a year ago. The latest figure showed a total of £1,359m.

The meeting passed unanimously a motion asking for farmers' income tax liability to be averaged over three or five years to counteract wide fluctuations in annual income.

Police inquiry into schoolgirl indecency report

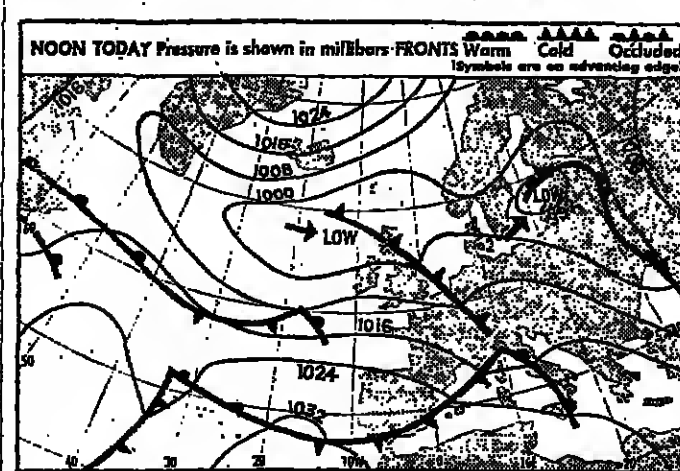
From Our Correspondent

The police were making inquiries last night into offences involving indecency between men and schoolgirls.

The matter came to light when Mrs Morton Richards, a deputy headmistress at Wickersley Comprehensive School, near Rotherham, questioned a girl who had been absent from school without permission.

Chief Inspector Brian Mosely said: "Several persons have been interviewed and a report on the matter is to be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.48 am

Sun sets: 4.39 pm

Moon sets: 6.23 am

Moon rises: 7.22 pm

Last quarter: January 31.

Lighting up: 5.59 pm to 7.17 am.

High water: London Bridge: 3.0 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 3.49 pm, 7.1m (23.6ft).

Low water: Avonmouth: 12.9m (42.6ft); 8.44 pm, 13m (42.6ft).

Dover: 12.5 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 12.16 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft).

Hull: 7.21 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 7.31 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft).

Liverpool: 12.15 am, 8.9m (29.1ft); 12.27 pm, 9.1m (30ft).

A trough of low pressure will move NE across the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S and N: Eogland: Outbreaks of rain with snow chiefly on higher ground, clearing during day; wind moderate; max temp 5°C (37°F).

East Angles, E and NE England: Frost at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain, snow

Recorder for trial

Philip Loscombe

Philip Loscombe, QC, aged 57, a recorder on the Wales and Chester circuit, was committed on bail by Bridgeport magistrates yesterday for trial at Cardiff Crown Court, accused of driving in a car with excess alcohol in his blood and attempting to obstruct the course of justice.

The society's other main object is to launch a journal that would be a vehicle for ideas on reform and would report on reforms carried out in the English-speaking world.

The society has been having unofficial talks with Oxford University with a view to setting up a chair there in legislative science. There is no professor of that subject in any British university.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

Tories for Commons debate on jobless

By Our Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher and Shadow Cabinet decided last night to debate in the Commons week on unemployment.

It will be the first economic debate in the Opposition, who selected this serious moment for the Government to supply day det Monday.

The Conservative leadership will not take part in the which would have virtual pilled Mr Callaghan from the Government.

Ms Thatcher has decided the Tory attack should be mounted by Mr James shadow spokesman on meet, Mr Edward shadow minister for Sc

Mr Taylor has been into the debate because land's unemployment rate third highest among the in the United Kingdom January figures show 5 to have 3.1 per cent employed, with Northland 7 per cent and 8.8 per cent.

Shadow ministers that the Government is most vulnerable on the of jobless, particularly land, where political there to be made.

Unemployment figure January issued, this showed that the job stood at 1.43m, as adjusted. Shadow suspect there is worse because there has marked lack of confidence in the Government's future of unemployment

The management said of the installation of a machine had been given union in December and action had been raised members had been a machine for the previous days.

Northern editions of Daily Telegraph were in Manchester as usual.

The Yorkshire Post, appear as usual today a demand that prevented yesterday, Mr Gordon managing director, said day.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

The dispute was held in the machine room.

Mr Gordon said that twenty members of the N Graphical Association involved in the dispute, has been simmering for nine months.

HOME NEWS

Training of top-quality industrial engineers needs to become national priority, experts say

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The training of industrial engineers of the highest quality should be made a national priority, an independent working party into the relationship of education and science says in a report due to be published later this spring.

The committee, set up by the Conservative Party under the chairmanship of Professor J. D. Morrison, head of the department of chemical engineering at Newcastle University, calls for the Government to provide the additional funds required to improve the present quality of training so that Britain may be better able to measure up to her industrial competitors abroad.

Among the measures it proposes are: the designation of top-ranking engineering schools at universities and polytechnics that are prepared to provide special five-year integrated courses for engineers; the provision of state bursaries given to competitive basis to the best engineering students in addition to their normal

grants; and the allowance of tax exemption to employers who are willing to release their professional engineering staff for refresher courses of up to one year.

The time has passed, when engineers can be trained on the cheap, the committee says. "We are on our own and unless we are willing to face the issue with a proper sense of responsibility and accord a right place to our innovators and to our productive industries, the gap between Britain and the rest of the technologically based countries will continue to widen and we shall gravitate to a position of technological inferiority."

Part of that report was approved at a meeting yesterday of the committee of 25 independent experts drawn from industry, higher education, and the professional engineering institutions which was set up last May by Dr Keith Hampton, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party education committee. It is hoped that the rest of the report will be approved at another meeting next week, so

that it may be published later this spring.

The committee strongly criticizes the present training arrangements for engineers. It recommends that the minimum training for the status of chartered engineer should be a five-year integrated course of instruction, in which industry would play an active role, followed by a further two years of supervised professional practice, monitored by the professional engineering institutions.

Those not wishing to reach the chartered status would be able to qualify as a technician engineer. It suggests, with a clearly defined route left open for graduation from the lower to the higher professional qualification. Special local education authority grants should be given to those wishing to make that transition.

The committee urges the universities to raise the standards of admission to their engineering courses. It recommends that a non-departmental minister of state for engineering should be appointed with a place in the Cabinet.

900 years of Tower drama for tourists

By Alan Hamilton

To fill the gap left by the passing of the Queen's silver jubilee, the British tourist industry has seized on 1978 as the ninth centenary of the Tower of London.

The celebrations, although on a more modest scale than last year's currency-winning jubilee, are being sold with equal enthusiasm, starting with the first recorded overseas visit of a reigning monarch to the Tower to the United States tomorrow.

Major-General Digby Raeburn, in a fortnight's coast-to-coast tour of American radio and television stations, and a tourist trade executive, will herald a programme of commemorative events to begin on March 21 with the opening of a history gallery in the shadow of the White Tower.

The best historical evidence suggests that the foundation stone of the White Tower was probably laid in 1078. Celebrations will gather momentum in April, with a weekly military marching display, the most every Monday evening at 5.30, choral concerts in the chapel, followed by a visit to the Ceremony of the Keys, and a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Yeomen of the Guard*.

The Tower, built both to defend London from attack from the river and to overawe its unruly citizens, was eminently successful in its first purpose, but a notable failure in its second. It is Britain's most popular historic relic.

Its popularity has brought difficulties. General Raeburn, announcing his programme at the Tower, said that the tower would be held with the Greater London Council on coping with the expected increase in visitors at Tower Hill.

The inevitable crop of souvenirs including badges at 25p and a limited edition of nine commemorative solid gold plates at £1,490 each, one of which has already been sold.

The Post Office is issuing a 5p stamp showing the White Tower, the Royal Mint, once housed in the Tower, is striking a medal, and the Department of the Environment is selling T-shirts and ties.

To ensure that the rest of Britain gets a slice of the commemorative cake, the tourist board is setting up a "Norman heritage trails" as part of the nationwide "Discover Norman Britain" project.

100,000 men immobilized in murderous protest against brutality

Brutality against British troops during the First World War by army instructors and military police at a camp near Boulogne led to a mutiny that threatened Haig's offensive at Passchendaele in 1917, a book published yesterday discloses.

Details of the mutiny are largely unrecorded, and secrecy restrictions mean that the death toll will not be revealed until 2017.

William Allison and John Fairley tell the story in *The Mutinied Mutineer*, named for Private Percy Topliss, the man at the centre of the uprising. He had used many disguises, including a monocle, while hiding in the camp.

The book records that the army training camp, known as "The Bullring", at Etaples, was turned into a place of brutality and persecution by its staff.

A new draft, arriving from Folkestone, would fall into the clutches of the "canaries".

permanent instructors who wore yellow armbands. "They were the worst type of man imaginable," former Private Noddy, of Norwich, said. "They made men's lives a misery."

The march that led between a corporal named Wood, of the Gordon Highlanders, and a girl he had known in Aberdeen who was in France with the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Their conversation was interrupted by a military policeman, Private Harry Reeve. Talking to Waacs was not allowed and the corporal's words were unheard.

There was a flare of violence and the private drew his revolver and shot the corporal.

The news spread through the Scots regiments and the mutiny began.

Private Topliss led one section of the mob and came face to face with Brigadier-General

Andrew Graham Thomson, the camp commandant.

The private demanded that the town of Etaples should be opened to the troops—it had been out of bounds, that the building should be closed, the military police removed, and food and general conditions improved.

Then he and four others went to see Horatio Bottomley, who was staying at a local hotel writing articles for *John Bull*.

All the demands, and later one that army pay should be increased, were conceded, but not before General Thomson and his senior officers had been bundled into a guardroom by the mutineers.

Brushwood and trestles were piled round the wooden hut, and the officers were given half an hour to give an undertaking to improve the soldiers' food or be burnt alive.

The officers accepted the terms in 10 minutes. They were then loaded on to two

lorries, driven to a bridge over the river Canche, and then into the water.

The authors say that "frantic wild uprising" took place six days of mutiny.

A total of 100,000 men immobilized in the vital before the start of the Passchendaele offensive. Those of them were hunting police and officers, and trying and cavalry were pulled of the line to put down rising.

Private Topliss was captured by a secret service man sentenced to death, but escaped and got back to land.

He used many disguises, including in and out of military uniforms. He was shot at a police ambush in 1920. Carlisle was buried in a pauper's grave at water.

The Mutinied Mutineer (O Books, £4.95).

Criticism of TV race interviews

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have protested to the Home Secretary and the Director-General of the BBC over television interviews with the National Front.

The TUC's media working group is to look into "biased press and television reporting of race relations".

The group, set up last October to examine the way labour affairs are reported and to ensure that the "real face of trade unionism" is communicated to the public, will consider the issue on February 7.

In a letter to the Home Secretary the TUC's race relations advisory committee draws attention to "insensitive television interviews on race relations".

Two recent examples are cited: the interview with the National Front leader, and an earlier one with the editor of the organization's publication *Bulldog*, which is aimed at school pupils.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said the unions saw their "media effort" as having two sides: identifying "cases of bad reporting and chiding the organizations concerned", and considering how ideas of integration and citizenship could be generated.

National Front meeting: For the second time in three months the National Front has selected Hyde, Greater Manchester, as the venue for a significant political event. A meeting is planned in the town hall this evening. Efforts by Labour members of Tameside council to persuade the controlling Conservative group to deny the NF the facilities of the town hall failed.

A counter-demonstration is planned by labour and socialist organizations.

TUC to press demand for economic boost

Trade union leaders are to redouble their efforts to persuade the Government that the economy should be expanded to provide jobs. Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said yesterday that the unions' proposal for a £3,000m. Budget boost in the economy through reduced personal taxation and job-creation measures should be regarded as a minimum figure.

The TUC General Council considered a report on talks two days ago with Mr Hesley, the Chancellor, and concluded that a further meeting might be necessary. It is also anxious that the Cabinet should put a rein on ministers who have been speaking of the need for a fourth year of pay restraint.

But the action that the TUC might mount is a challenge to the 10 per cent limit on pay rises that Mr Terence Parry, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, failed to find a second for a motion.

Churches form a broad front against the NF

A church organization specifically created to oppose the National Front has been founded with the support of a wide range of official, semi-official, and denominational bodies. Called "Christians Against Racism and Fascism", it has the support of the British Council of Churches, the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice, the Evangelical Alliance and other similar groups.

It is to hold its first assembly on Saturday. Speakers will include Father Michael Hollings, Roman Catholic parish priest of Southall, Canon Wilfred Wood, and Pauline Webb, of the Overseas Division of the Methodist Church.

Tory contender

Sir Paul Bryan, MP for Howden, has announced his candidacy for the post of vice-chairman of the Conservatives 1972 Committee. The previous holder, Sir John Hall, MP for Wycombe died on January 19.

TUC supports MPs' moves to undo 'Grunwick damage'

By Peter Roulledge
Labour Editor

The TUC has joined the battle being waged by three Labour MPs to change the law in favour of trade unions through a series of private members' Bills.

Union leaders are to tell the Government that, with some reservations, they support legislative changes sought by two *Tribune* Group members.

Mr Ian Mikardo and Mr. Fletcher, designed to undo the "damage" done by the House of Lords in the *Grunwick* case. They also seek Cabinet backing for a Bill giving Post Office workers a clear right to strike.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee has examined the two private members' Bills relating to recognition procedures and the work of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and has concluded that they are worthy of supporting, despite certain weaknesses.

Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, will therefore be told that the limited amendments sought by the left-wing MPs "would be useful".

The Government will be pressed to "take all possible steps" to secure the enactment of Mr Norman Bache's Bill, which aims to restore to Post Office workers the right to take industrial action without committing a criminal offence.

The TUC committee that scrutinized the proposed legislation took the view that the Fletcher Bill proposing three amendments to the Employment Protection Act, 1975, would assist Acas in recognition claims.

The Mikardo Bill contained provisions that would enable dismissed workers taking part in a strike where Acas had recommended recognition to bring a claim for unfair dismissal, and it would allow the services not to intervene in disputes between the two organizations that were covered by the "Bridlington agreement" on inter-union relationships.

Various departments were brought in.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mrs Hart snubs Commons committee

By Peter Roulledge
Labour Editor

Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, refused yesterday to tell a Commons select committee which government departments were involved in drawing up a new policy.

She suggested that all select committees should get together to examine restrictions placed on witnesses. Last week the select committee on the development policy published a report complaining that it had deliberately not been told how policy was coordinated.

When Mrs Hart appeared before that committee yesterday she was asked which departments were involved in drawing up the United Kingdom policy for the renegotiation of the Lomé convention, which deals with the access and price of goods from former EEC colonies to the EEC.

Mrs Hart told the committee that it could draw its own assumptions from what happened last time and refused to say whether the Department of Industry was involved.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, south-east, the committee's chairman, told her that the committee was only asking for factual information. It wanted to know in what form the discussions were held and in what way

various departments were brought in.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

'£25,000 in Dutch money found at teacher's home'

From Stuart Tandler
Bristol

Detectives investigating the manufacture and supply of the drug LSD found £25,000 in Dutch guilders and details of financial transactions hidden at the home of a London school teacher. It was alleged at Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

The court, presided over by Mr Justice Park, has been told that a police investigation, later involving 800 officers, had uncovered two LSD laboratories last year, one in Wales and this one in London, producing up to half of the Western world's illicit LSD and 95 per cent of the home market.

Martin Annable, aged 29, the teacher, of Radnor, Gardens, Twickenham, London, and his wife, Mrs Annable, have pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy in London to supply LSD. The court has been told that a number of other

people have pleaded guilty to charges involving the manufacture and supply of the drug.

Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Annable had been "paysmaster general" negotiating with other people and receiving a commission. Mr Annable had told the police he had acted as a negotiator between two men in choosing a spot to be used by them in countryside in Hampshire. He said he had done nothing more and denied handling LSD.

Mr Annable and the exporter had used a copy of the *Financial Times* as a signal for their meetings.

The documents found hidden with the Dutch money in two envelopes in a cupboard were full rolls used by the exporter for calculations.

Mr Annable had told the police that his commission was £200 for each transaction, but calculations showed it could have been more.

The trial continues today.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Use of public land to be investigated

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The extensive land holdings of bodies in the public sector, including central and local government and the nationalized industries, are being investigated by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, with a view to bringing some of them back into use.

The association announced yesterday that a study group, including Labour and Conservative members, had been set up to consider the issues of the identification, release and development of "non-operational publicly owned land."

With government emphasis on the regeneration of the inner cities, the existence of acres of unused land is becoming an increasing embarrassment, not least to the public bodies, which include the gas, electricity and water undertakings.

Miss Shelia Roberts, chairman of the AMA planning and transport committee, said: "The public sector has those assets that should be available for tapping. In the inner areas in particular, evidence of blight, decay and incivility is not helpful to those who are trying to promote and develop activity in these areas."

She acknowledged the difficulties involved in releasing for development land held by public bodies. One is the question of valuation, which the study group will give particular attention.

Clash likely on blasphemy Bill

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Controversy is expected in the House of Lords, with the bishops taking a leading role, over the Bill that has been introduced by Lord Wills, better known as Ted Willis, playwright and television scriptwriter, to abolish the statutory and common law offence of blasphemy.

Due to come up for second reading on February 23, it proposes that, notwithstanding any statutory or common law provision, it shall not be an offence (a) to utter or publish any blasphemous or (b) to utter any blasphemous or profane word; or

(c) to publish any blasphemous or profane libel.

The National Secular Society, whose distinguished members' panel includes Lord Wills, welcomed the Bill yesterday.

"It is made necessary because the blasphemy law has recently been applied to everyone's surprise," Mr James Herick, secretary of the society, said. "Everyone had assumed that although it was still a common law offence it was not going to be used."

"What is most alarming is that there has been a lot of talk in the past six months about extending the law on blasphemy."

"Any extension of the law on blasphemy would amount to an extension of censorship of individual and of freedom."

William McCloy, secretary of the Committee for the Abolition of the Blasphemy Law, said it had been campaigning for a Bill and welcomed the fact that parliamentary action was taken.

The use of the common law to attack blasphemers is a real issue last July when *New Express* was fined £1,000 and Denis Lemon, its editor, given suspended sentence of nine months and £500 for publishing a blasphemous libel in a poem Christ. An appeal is due heard on February 13.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Package tours may be sold out soon, airline predicts

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways warned potential holidaymakers yesterday that it might be sold out of package tours to foreign destinations by April, because of unusual demand.

Mr John Holding, general manager, noted for the state airline, said: "We have already sold more of our Enterprise holidays for the summer of 1978 than we did for the whole of last summer. At the present booking rate, even with 50 per cent more holidays available, our Enterprise holiday will be sold by mid-February."

"All the signs are that this year will see the greatest holiday shortage ever. Our other holiday programme, Sovereign, is nearly 40 per cent up on this time last year."

"If every tour operator continues to sell at the present rate—and more than fifty tour operators send their clients by British Airways—then the only holidays available by May may be cancellations."

British Airways ascribes the rush on package holidays, which is reflected by the booking with other airlines and tour operators, to three main causes: a bad summer in Britain in 1977; the strengthening of the pound overseas, particularly in Spain; and more money in British pay packets.

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it might not be inappropriate for the chairpersons to all select committees further to examine the restrictions that this convention places on those who give evidence."

Without that knowledge it was difficult for the committee to say whether the policy was being formulated correctly. The committee was "at a loss to understand by ministers feel bound to reiterate this Whitehall jargon that there is a convention that restricts what she could say."

Mr Hart said there was a convention that restricted what she could say. "I rather think it

WEST EUROPE

Terrorists murder former mayor of Barcelona and wife by strapping bomb to his chest

brutality
ensive

remains containing instructions from the attackers. The police did not specify what they were. A group of four or five people, including a woman, rang the doorbell at the luxurious Saurer flat in Barcelona's Generalísimo Avenue shortly after 8 am. When a maid opened the door, they threatened her with a machine gun and tied her up. They then ordered one of Dr Saurer's sons and his fiancée not to leave one of the rooms, while they made their way to his father's bedroom. They found the former mayor and his wife, Montserrat, who was pregnant, in their bedroom. They were killed in their bedroom by a single explosion of a bomb taped to the chest of the former mayor.

Dr Saurer, a socialist, was a member of the former mayor's cabinet. He was a member of the former mayor's cabinet. He was a member of the former mayor's cabinet.

remains containing instructions from the attackers. The police did not specify what they were. A group of four or five people, including a woman, rang the doorbell at the luxurious Saurer flat in Barcelona's Generalísimo Avenue shortly after 8 am. When a maid opened the door, they threatened her with a machine gun and tied her up. They then ordered one of Dr Saurer's sons and his fiancée not to leave one of the rooms, while they made their way to his father's bedroom. They found the former mayor and his wife, Montserrat, who was pregnant, in their bedroom. They were killed in their bedroom by a single explosion of a bomb taped to the chest of the former mayor.

Dr Saurer, a socialist, was a member of the former mayor's cabinet. He was a member of the former mayor's cabinet. He was a member of the former mayor's cabinet.

New ransom demand for kidnap baron

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 25

An anonymous caller ring the Paris office of the Agence France-Presse news agency at 5.45 this evening claiming that he spoke for a non-political group who were holding Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the kidnapper Belgian industrialist, for a ransom of 15m francs (about £1.5m).

Speaking in a strained voice, he said: "We are holding the Baron Empain. He is in good health. Our demands are not political. Our demand is for a ransom of 15m francs. The proof that we hold Baron Empain will be given on the same day as the exchange. The date expires on the evening of January 27. If that date is accepted you must let us know in a broadcast during the first television news that night. If it is not broadcast we will telephone again."

Reference to the claim was made during the news bulletin tonight, but the announcer said there was no question of any negotiation with the kidnappers being conducted in this way.

Yesterday evening the AFP office received a telephone call from someone claiming to speak for a professional group who wanted 10m francs for the baron.

[The Belgian news agency] reported today that it had received an anonymous telephone call from a man who demanded the release of West German terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof group in exchange for Baron Empain.

The plan to kidnap Baron Empain had been carefully worked out over a long period. Three stolen vehicles were used to trap the victim not far from his home in the Avenue Foch. The moped which forced the Baron's chauffeur to stop as he was negotiating the narrow passage between a wall and a building was stolen on December 7 at the Gare de Lyon.

The minibuses in which the chauffeur was driven off was stolen on December 12 in the Boulevard Haussmann. The gang were hiding was stolen near the Plate Cléry on January 4.

Apart from identifying the vehicles, the only positive thing to emerge so far from the intensive police activity is that one of the gang was probably a foreigner and possibly a German. This has been about the only helpful thing that the baron's 62-year-old chauffeur, Mr Jean Denis, has been able to tell the police.

OVERSEAS



Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, about to begin talks with Mr Callaghan at No 10 Downing Street yesterday on Greece's application to join the European Community.

Russians to restore Eisenstein's Mexico film

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 25

A long lost film by the great Soviet film producer Sergei Eisenstein is to be restored by a Moscow film studio, Tass, the Soviet news agency, said yesterday. The original of the film, *Viva Mexico*, was returned from a New York museum last year.

Mr Grigori Alexandrov, a director, went with Eisenstein to Hollywood in the early 1930s to see how talking films were made. Paramount studios proposed that the Russians should make a film of their choice but, according to Tass, did not accept any of Eisenstein's scripts because the American cinema "was afraid of the revolutionary nature of his thoughts."

Eisenstein, Mr Alexandrov and a cameraman, Eduard Tisse, then went to Mexico and were carried away by the place and decided to make a film about the Mexican "struggle for freedom and independence."

In seven months they shot more than 200,000ft of film, but they left the job unfinished when they had to go back to Moscow in 1932. The film remained in America, and Mr Alexandrov said he spent many fruitless years trying to get it back. He maintains many versions were made from the uncut film, but one captured the original spirit.

However, Eisenstein's archives contained manuscripts of the script, cutting directions, sketches and music and sound studies. There was also another film that Eisenstein made immediately on his return in 1932.

So when the uncut 1931 version was returned, Mr Alexandrov put it on his cutting table and set to work.

The Soviet Union has just marked the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Eisenstein, praising him for his creative genius and, above all, revolutionary outlook. During his lifetime he was several times out of favour with Stalin. He died in 1948.

Lock strike closes even ports

From Our Correspondent
London, Jan 25

Mr William Blaker, secretary of the British Dockworkers' Union, said today that the use of the German ports lay motionless today and the usually busy quays were deserted as 16,000 dockworkers gave a strike.

The strike, which began at 06.00, was the biggest, along with the one in Hamburg, the port of Bremen, and the one in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.

The strike was called after a dispute over a pay rise of 9 per cent. The employers are offering 5.7 and 6 per cent. The strike organizers are preparing for a long battle.

Brussels dispute over nuclear plant leak

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 25

Nuclear experts and environmentalists clashed here today in their assessments of the seriousness of an accidental escape of radioactive gas from a Belgian pressurized-water reactor at Tihange earlier this month. They were taking part in the European Commission's "open discussions" on nuclear energy.

According to the Belgian branch of Friends of the Earth, the environmental ecologist organization, the accident on January 13 exposed about 80 workers at the nuclear plant to concentrations of iodine 131 about 900 times greater than the legal limit.

Installed equipment designed to record contamination failed to register the increase in radioactivity immediately, the ecologist group claimed; and it was only on the next day that the toxic emanations were detected.

Normal decontamination procedures were insufficient to clear some of the affected workers, it was claimed. Some were sent home with their hands protected by rubber gloves and others were transferred to the Centre for Nuclear Medicine for further examination. All were under medical surveillance.

Answering questions, Mr Robert van den Damme, director of Electrolab and Intercom, the companies which own the Tihange plant, said that the incident had taken place. But he denied that it had either caused injury to workers at the plant or threatened the surrounding population.

He said that about 30 workers had been "exposed to slight iodine 131 contamination" during an annual refuelling operation. The building housing the reactor was leak-proof, so no radioactivity escaped into the outside atmosphere.

According to a paper presented by Mrs Kiarissa Nieuwuyt, a researcher at Groningen University, a nuclear melt-down accident in a pressurized water reactor in a densely populated area could lead to the immediate deaths of 50,000 to 350,000 people, depending on weather conditions.

A further 50,000 to 180,000 people would be seriously injured, but the number of fatal cancers could be as high as 70,000.

A strong plea for nuclear energy came from Dr Edward Teller, sometimes called the "father of the American atomic bomb", and now working at the Hoover Institute, California. He claimed that he had probably been exposed to more radiation during his flight across the Atlantic than the Tihange workers.

New Zealand seizes Japanese trawler

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Jan 25

A Japanese trawler was arrested for intruding into New Zealand's fishing zone today at a critical stage in New Zealand's prolonged trade argument with Japan.

The 350-ton *Tomi Maru 81* was brought into Auckland under naval escort. Its arrest is the first under the fisheries law passed by Parliament last year which also introduces a new 200-mile economic zone.

The *Tomi Maru 81* is accused of fishing in an area already closed to foreign vessels.

New Zealand has had preliminary talks with the South Koreans and Russians and it seems likely that both countries' fishing fleets will be granted access to the 200-mile zone.

The Government insists, however, that before extending similar rights to Japan, that country will have to grant easier entry for New Zealand farm products to its domestic market.

Fly-past by Uganda's air women

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 25

Thousands of guests, including representatives of many foreign countries but with none present from either Britain or the United States, attended the celebrations in Koboko, north-west Uganda, today marking the seventh anniversary of the 1971 military coup which brought President Amin to power.

In a speech, President Amin condemned Britain and the United States for refusing to train his pilots. He was presenting Air Force wings to a group of Ugandan women who had qualified as pilots in Uganda after having been withdrawn from a training course in Perth last year. The women pilots staged a fly-past.

The Uganda Marines, the latest arm of the country's armed forces, were presented with regimental colours by President Amin.

He said that Uganda had achieved much under his Government. Although many industries had collapsed after the expulsion of Asians in 1972, these had now recovered.

He wanted 1978 to be a year of peace, love, unity and reconciliation. But some Ugandan exiles were spreading propaganda against their country.

The so-called violations of human rights in Uganda did not exist, he added.

Soviet released by office

From Our Correspondent
London, Jan 25

A Soviet spy was released by British intelligence today after a long battle. The spy was a member of the KGB and had been working for the British for several years. He was released after a long period of negotiation and a large sum of money was paid to the British.

France suggests a pragmatic approach to bringing arms race under control

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 25

The French Government made a laudable if not altogether convincing effort today to lift disarmament from the realm of pious intentions by suggesting more realistic and practical approach.

Abandoning the Utopian principle of general, complete and controlled disarmament, it proposed that all nations should have "the legitimate right to ensure their security," but that this right should be strictly defined and limited in order to prevent its abuse in the field of conventional and of nuclear weapons.

A long statement adopted by the Cabinet this morning is being submitted for comment to members of the Security Council, the Atlantic Alliance, the European Community, the African signatories of the Lomé conventions, Russia, China, Spain, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The document contains a series of proposals, which will be put forward by the Foreign Minister at the extraordinary session of the United Nations next May.

These include the abolition of the United Nations Disarmament Commission which has been meeting regularly, but ineffectively, in Geneva since 1962, and its replacement by a new forum, with a wider membership and no longer presided over by the two superpowers.

Another suggestion is for an international agency to control military observation satellites and put an end to the Soviet-American condominium in this field. A tax on excess armaments is proposed to finance a special fund which would be used to help development in the Third World.

In addition, the French Government will suggest the co-ordination of a European disarmament conference, whose competence would extend from the Atlantic to the Urals.

France has always refused to participate either in the Coevara disarmament talks or in the Vienna talks on the balanced reduction of forces, on the grounds that the first merely led to the reinforcement of the nuclear condominium of the superpowers, and the second, through the withdrawal of part of the American forces stationed in Europe, to an unbalanced reduction of armaments.

This has not prevented the French from approving some of the decisions taken at Geneva such as the treaty of the Antarctic, and the treaty on the de-nuclearization of Latin America.

Concorde talks

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 25—British and Malaysian officials today opened two-day talks on Malaysia's bid on the super-sonic Concorde flying over its air space, a British High Commission spokesman said.

Mrs Bhutto freed

Karachi, Jan 25—Mrs Bhutto, wife of the former Pakistan Prime Minister, was released today after five days under house arrest in the family's seaside villa in Karachi. No reason was given for her detention.

Bonn lays claim to property of war criminal

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Jan 25

A lawyer acting for the West German authorities has issued a writ of attachment to property owned by Mr Pieter Nicolaas Meentzen, the Dutch millionaire art dealer who was jailed for 15 years last month for his part in the extermination of Polish Jews during the war.

The action has been taken in connection with the Bonn Government's claim for the repayment of DM 550,000 (£135,000) granted to Mr Meentzen in 1965 as compensation for property lost in Nazi-occupied Poland.

The writ secures the grounds of Mr Meentzen's villa at Blaricum, near Amsterdam.

Dutch explain refusal to extend Mr Agee's permit

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Jan 25

Mr Philip Agee, the former Central Intelligence Agency employee who wrote a book on his activities, will not have his temporary resident's permit extended, the Justice Ministry announced in The Hague today.

According to the ministry, foreigners are granted leave to stay in the Netherlands for a limited period of time only if Dutch interest is served or if there are urgent humanitarian reasons. Mr Agee's case does not fall in either category, it said.

Mr Agee's lawyer said he was hoping to be able to appeal to the Council of State under the American-Dutch Treaty of Friendship, which guarantees equal treatment in matters of justice to Dutch and United States citizens.

The Justice Ministry's decision does not mean that Mr Agee is considered an undesirable alien. He will be free to visit the Netherlands in the future and is being granted "a reasonable time" to wind up his affairs.

Mr Agee arrived here June after being expelled from Britain and France. He was granted a temporary permit on condition that he abstained from activities that could endanger national security or damage Dutch foreign relations. In December Mr Agee was refused entry into West Germany.

Kuwait

MONDAY & FRIDAY
ON THE UNIQUE
MAS DC-10-30

Fewer seats and more room than any other DC-10. And there's always someone there when you need her.



Because the MAS DC-10-30 has only 252 seats (against the average 270) you'll find there's more room. And we have more cabin crew than many of the others. So there's always someone to give you prompt attention and care.

Other beautiful features, uniquely MAS, include the three exclusive "executive suites". Each has two rows of seats which face each other across an elegant table, forming a venue for business, or even a family lounge. In economy class there's overhead lockers for the centre seats — something you don't find on all DC-10s.

Add to all this — MAS Golden Service. It's a special kind of warmth, a graciousness that's part of Malaysian hospitality. It's superb food and a wide selection of drinks. And it's a MAS exclusive.

Our Own Correspondent
Jan 25

European Commission to issue expected to issue Brito law to enforce within the EEC rules requiring commercial goods to be fitted with radio-bombing to inform source majority view in the don was that to make a deal on Britain now, w days before a crucial ting on fisheries policy the British are being mak concessions, would ily unwise. should have installed s in new lorries and rying dangerous loads uary 1, 1976, and in all ries over 6 tons from of this year.

dition of
rist
ed legal

Correspondent
u, Jan 25

is. Maastricht today here was no legal to the extradition to rmany of Knut aged 26, a leading the West German rganization, the Red up.

sentenced to 20 of a Dutch police e attempted murder e while resisting

radition was re-Boon on the ground ed involvement in of Herr Siegfried West German chief-actor, and the kid id murder of Dr n Schleyer, the arts will be asking y in The Hague to Maastricht court's

man newspapers emocratic deputies ed concern about bugging practices services. Their mpted by the dis- microphone had a the living room e Defence Minis-es in 1974 and

revealed by the ekly. Quick and aware of the hugging and was first informed of it only last year who he made checks in the ministry after the Traube affair.

A microphone had been placed in the apartment of his assistant secretary on the initiative of Brigadier-General Paul Albert Scherer, then chief of the counter-intelligence, in conjunction with other, legally

authorized, investigations ion her activities.

These investigations, which revealed nothing, had been prompted by a tipoff that she was spying for East Germany. The secretary was informed afterwards that she had been watched and she was kept on in his office, he said.

The Opposition, who had been demanding Herr Leber's resignation over the spy case, took the chance to renew their attacks on the minister. Herr Friedrich Voss, a Christian Social deputy, suggested that the case proved once again that Herr Leber was unaware of questionable things that had been happening to his ministry. Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, should take the responsibility for this, he said.

A group of deputies in the Free Democratic Party, the Social Democrats' coalition

OVERSEAS

Mr Smith denounces 'unholy alliance' to discredit black leaders

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Jan 25

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, today accused Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, of being an "unholy alliance" with the Patriotic Front in order to discredit the internal black leaders and any internal settlement that might be reached.

Mr Smith claimed that Dr Owen was completely disregarding the fifth of Britain's five settlement principles which stated that any agreement must be accepted by the Rhodesian people as a whole.

The Prime Minister was speaking at a televised press conference called to pre-empt Dr Owen's meeting with Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, in Malra next Monday. Mr Smith said there was no doubt that these discussions were intended to undermine any agreement reached in Salisbury.

Mr Smith said that up until now Dr Owen had oversteered as far as discussing the final constitution with the Patriotic Front because the guerrilla leaders had always refused to talk about anything else except the handing over of power in Rhodesia to them.

"On this occasion, I understand Dr Owen will make strenuous efforts to get the Patriotic Front to agree to a draft constitution based closely on his White Paper proposals. This will differ from the agreement which we are trying to work out here in Rhodesia," he said.

He said he could anticipate that Dr Owen would make further concessions to the last night.

Vorster reshuffle heralds flexibility on black affairs

From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Jan 25

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, tonight announced a Cabinet reshuffle which was cautious and limited in political terms, but which could herald a more flexible approach in the Government's handling of the affairs of the country's 20 million black population.

The most important change was the establishment of two new departments to handle Bantu (African) administration, development and education. These portfolios have been taken from the past decade by Mr C. B. Botha, whose inflexible line on Bantu education is regarded by blacks as one of the principal causes of unrest in black townships.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has been given to Mr F. W. de Klerk, one of the younger members of the party, who has been appointed Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Mr Willem Cruywagenaar, formerly Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has been promoted to the rank of Minister in charge of a separate department of Bantu Education.

The Prime Minister announced that both departments would drop the word "Bantu". The department of Bantu education will be known simply as the Department of Education and Training. A name has yet to be decided for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Dr Mulder, who keeps his information portfolio but loses the Interior Ministry, is as firm an upholder of the separate development policy as his predecessor. However, his experience as Information Minister in trying to promote South Africa abroad, could make him more flexible in style.

It will be Dr Mulder's task to bring order to the black

guerrilla leaders' demands for power in the transitional period in order to get them to join him in a united front against an internal agreement.

He claimed that Dr Owen was well aware and had conceded in discussions that the internally-based black leaders commanded overwhelming support from black Rhodesians. Nevertheless, one can anticipate that for his own motives he will join in an unholy alliance with the Patriotic Front in an effort to discredit the internal leaders in any agreement they may reach, the Prime Minister declared.

"He will do this with complete disregard for the famous British fifth principle which was laid down by Sir Harold Wilson and which stated that any agreement must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. That principle has gone by the board."

Nkomo proposals: Mr Nkomo today appeared ready to put forward counter-proposals to the Anglo-American Rhodesia settlement terms at the Malra meeting.

But he made it clear that he was only prepared to enter into negotiations if Britain was seriously committed to the Western package and was not party to the river internal settlement talks now under way in Salisbury.

He said the Patriotic Front would accept a ceasefire in the war if independence was absolutely guaranteed and under the responsibility of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces.

Zambia's stand: Zambia will not support the Patriotic Front if it does not adopt a non-racial policy after attaining independence, President Kaunda said last night.

Somalis say Cubans captured in battle

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 25

Official sources in Mogadishu today said the first Cuban prisoners to be captured in fighting between the Western Somali Liberation Front and Ethiopian forces had been taken to Hargeisa, in northern Somalia.

Somalia has repeatedly claimed that both Cuban and Russian troops were fighting with the Ethiopian forces, but the Ethiopian regime has always said there are no Cuban or Soviet military personnel in the country.

The Somali announcement came as fighting flared up again around Hargeisa, in the north of the Ogaden, where the situation had been comparatively quiet for some weeks.

Mogadishu radio has spoken this week of hand-to-hand fighting inside Hargeisa, but the Ethiopian News Agency's Hargeisa office, contacted by telephone from here today, told reporters there was no fighting in the city, and nothing unusual had taken place there.

There seems no doubt that the fighting has intensified in the Hargeisa area although Mr Basu Girma, the Ethiopian acting Information Minister, said in a telephone interview from Addis Ababa today that no Ethiopian counter-offensive had yet started in the Hargeisa region.

He also denied the Somali claim to have captured some Cubans. "We have no Cuban soldiers fighting on our side," he asserted.

Tonight, however, the Somali News Agency in Mogadishu repeated the report that several Cubans were now in Hargeisa, having been taken there after their capture.

More Cubans were killed in the latest fighting between Hargeisa and the town of Rabie, which was captured by the Somali guerrillas at the weekend, according to the reports.

In Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is increasing pressure on Ethiopian troops in the Massawa-Asmara area, according to reports here. The front says it has overrun Ethiopian garrisons with 4,000 troops at Dongola and Ghinda, which lie between Massawa and Asmara.

Some of the Ethiopian troops had retreated further along the road to Asmara in the face of pressure from the Eritreans.

Ethiopia, however, denies that either Dongola or Ghinda has fallen and says that attacks on these centres were driven off.

Appalachian strikers living off food hand-outs are in no mood for compromise despite hardships

US miners stand their ground

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 25

One notable difference between mining regions in Britain and the United States is that many of the Appalachian mines are in "dry" areas: there are no bars or liquor stores.

In Harlan County, eastern Kentucky, by a quirk of the law, there is just one town, Cumberland, which has bars, and they can sell only beer.

Miners from the surrounding area flock there for a convivial drink in normal times. But, in the seven weeks the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) have been on strike, the bars have been sparsely attended.

The barmaid at the Columbia Beer Garden said that, since the strike began, they close at 11 pm instead of midnight. On the night of my visit there were fewer than a dozen drinkers, and these were either non-union miners who are still working, or bachelors with no family to support.

Many family men have not been out for a drink since the strike began. Clark and Parker, a young couple with a year-old daughter, are typical of those worst affected.

The union does not have the resources to give strike pay to its 16,000 members, whose only income is food stamps from the federal Government. The Parkers get stamps worth \$138 (£70) a month, which is enough to keep them fed, but which is paltry beside Mr Parker's usual wage of \$56 a day.

Their other main expenses are mortgage payments on their two-bedroomed semi-detached house in Lynch, Kentucky, where Mr Parker works in a coal mine, and hire-purchase payments on their car. The banks have deferred payments on these and many other loans to miners until the strike is over.

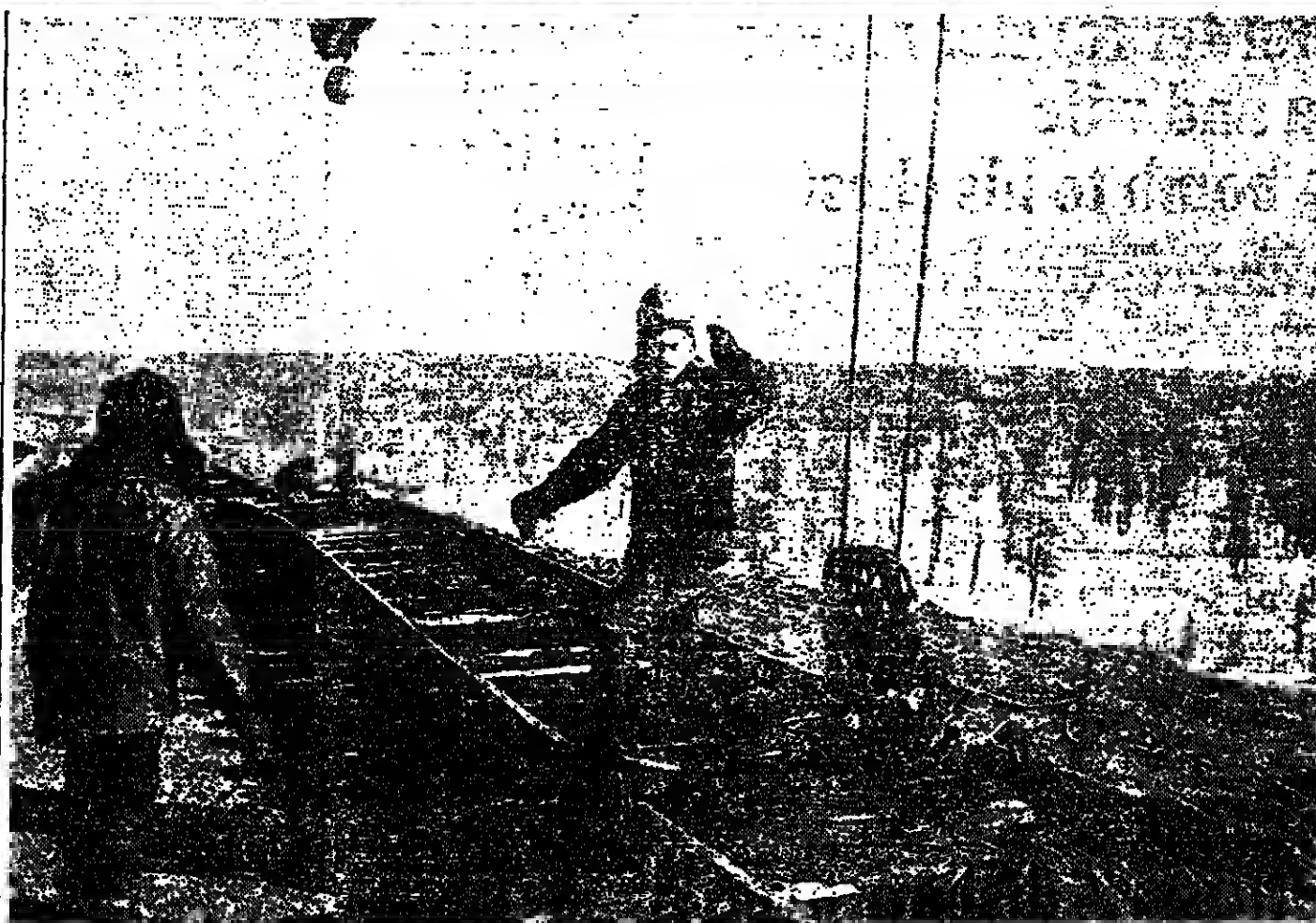
Yer with the announcement yesterday that negotiations between the union and the coal operators have been suspended, there seems a chance of an end to the strike this month. It cannot be long before some creditors begin calling in loans.

"I know one guy who has already lost his car," Mr Parker said. Worse, the miners have lost their entitlement to free medical benefits for the duration of the strike.

As in other countries, American miners are by tradition free-spending. They do not save as much as other members of the community, nor do they buy many things on hire-purchase. "Most people live from pay day to pay day," Mr Parker said.

Mr Philip Staley, manager of Sears department store in Pikeville, a mining town of 5,000 people, agrees. "It is strictly a cash economy," he said. Sears sell major household appliances, but only a third of their business involves credit, compared with more than a half in the rest of the country.

The store experienced a sharp drop in sales directly the strike began on December 5, and business has not recovered. The bulk of their sales are from the sale of new appliances which were ordered in November but which cannot be paid for until the strike is over.



Another section being laid of the 1,800-mile-long Baikal-Amur railway in eastern Siberia, described by the Soviet press as the 'construction of the century'.

Journalist accused of abetting Arab terror

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 25

Mr Panayiotis Paschalis, a Greek Cypriot Communist on a newspaper assignment here, was charged in the district court today with photographing targets for Arab terrorist attacks. He is liable to 20 years imprisonment if convicted on the charges of transmitting information to agents of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Cyprus with intent to harm Israel's security.

Mr Hans Lebrecht, an Israeli Communist and also a journalist, was indicted as an accomplice on charges of helping gather the material and concealing a crime. Both accused pleaded that they had acted as journalists and had not intended to harm Israel.

The Foreign Press Association announced that it had engaged Dr Yehoshua Rotenshtein, a prominent Israeli attorney, to follow the case and advise the association whether it should become more actively involved.

Mr Donald Neff of Time magazine, president of the association, said he had sought official assurances that the journalists were not being

brassed for their political views. He said he had approached Dr Yosef, the Interior Minister, and found his response less than satisfactory. The minister had merely stated that since the judges had remanded the prisoners, he assumed the charges were valid.

According to the charge sheet, the "terrorist targets" photographed by Mr Paschalis, correspondent for the Communist daily Heraldo in Cyprus and for East German television, included the entrances to luxury hotels, cinemas, urban markets and the Ashkelon prison where political detainees are held.

The photographs as well as maps had been requested by the PLO agent in Cyprus.

The prisoner, aged 38, was also said to have visited Beirut several times during the past two years and to have met Mr Abu Iyad, a leader of Al Fatah, and Mr Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr Lebrecht, aged 52, writes for L'Humanite in France and L'Unita in Italy and is a member of the Israeli New Communist Party's central committee.

Cairo appears to ease stand on Israel talks

From David Weiss
Cairo, Jan 25

The latest American compromise proposals for the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli political talks were discussed today at a meeting between President Sadat and Mr Hermann Eilts, the American ambassador, in what the Egyptian leader called a serious exchange of views.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram quoted what it said was a list of Egyptian observations on the proposals which seemed to indicate an easing of the Egyptian position on the two issues of self-determination for the Palestinians and Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

In another indication of movement towards the resumption of the military talks, the Cairo press has softened its editorial line. Mr Begho, the Israeli Prime Minister, has indicated he is not prepared to resume the discussions until the Egyptian press moderates what Jerusalem sees as its anti-Semitic tone.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Israeli and American officials in Jerusalem believe that President Sadat's abrupt recall of his political delegation from Jerusalem last week was due to his having been persuaded that he had hindered politically in agreeing to negotiate in Jerusalem.

Mr Begho speculated in an interview last night that the Egyptian leader appeared to have been swayed by his Foreign Ministry that the presence of the Egyptian officials in Jerusalem would enable the Arab rejectionists to claim their very presence implied the Egyptian recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

New York, Jan 25.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, called today for a moratorium on public statements on the Middle East conflict. His comment was clearly aimed at President Sadat and Mr Begin.

"I think it would be most helpful to avoid any further public controversy," he said. As the agreed arbiter in the dispute, Mr Waldheim, the Deputy Prime Minister, leaves for London tomorrow for talks with Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, it was announced here today.

Mr Yadin will also have talks with executives of the United Jewish Appeal.—AP.

Mr William Keith, a be renowned in Kircaldy, can ensure his creations properly honoured and this afternoon telling N head chef at the Inn hotel, how to cook it.

Barbados and on a hardly tropical Buns dishes, but the blend red the participation of 150 guests (chosen by the organizers).

On Saturday, after sightseeing, the Scots home. The Russians will on waltz and waltz for v in such jovial quantities.

Official turn blind eye for Comrat Burns

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 25

"Fair is fair" your honest face. Great chief of o' puddin' race", began Margaret Barclay plunging the proffered into the steaming haggis.

The piper looked on, the made ready for the cream return to the kitchen another Burns might bega the traditional fashion, only a few hundred yards the Kremlin.

Some 130 Scots flew Glasgow yesterday to whisky, sing songs and arms with yellow emblems from the Soviet Burns soc.

They brought with them bottles of whisky, a gift of distillery, 150th of hagg rather battered Scottish book, Sergeant Jimmy M hum, in full piper's regalia assorted kilts, tartans, spo and gowns.

This is the fourth year Scottish and Soviet societies have got together celebrate the anniversary, the first occasion the carried away by enthus played a lament on 14 mausoleum while Soviet I looked on in astonishment.

This year it was made that such homage would better performed at a V laying ceremony on F morning.

Burns is popular in R His poems, according to who understand both lang have been translated excell His philosophy and romanticism and feel for common man (and woman) were much admired by Russians. What is more, it is deemed to be in 'with Soviet ideology.

Tonight the spirits freely. They were brought Moscow without a flicker, customs officials' eyelids, haggis was accompanied proper certificate from the and Drug Administration, one asked to inspect it.

Mr William Keith, a be renowned in Kircaldy, can ensure his creations properly honoured and this afternoon telling N head chef at the Inn hotel, how to cook it.

Barbados and on a hardly tropical Buns dishes, but the blend red the participation of 150 guests (chosen by the organizers).

On Saturday, after sightseeing, the Scots home. The Russians will on waltz and waltz for v in such jovial quantities.

Argentine rejection opens 'Beagle' dispute again

From Andrew Tarnowski
Buenos Aires, Jan 25

Argentina today rejected an international arbitration award granting Chile three strategic southern islands off Tierra del Fuego. Its decision once again faces the two countries with a territorial dispute that has defied settlement for more than 100 years.

The Argentine decision, which is believed to declare the award null for reasons of juridical inadequacy, came amid renewed indications that present efforts to negotiate a bilateral settlement are proving fruitless.

A meeting between the presidents of the two countries, arranged for tomorrow, was postponed suddenly last night.

Vice-Admiral Oscar M ter, today banded his Gr meo's decision to Señor Rojas, the Chilean Ambassador and later to Mr Hugh Ce the British charge d'affair. As the agreed arbiter a ritual disputes between two countries, the B Crown appointed the arbitration tribunal in 1972. Its known as the "Beagle aw was published last May.

Flora Vazquez writes Santiago: Señor Julio Ph juridical adviser to the Ct Foreign Ministry, said Argentine's rejection, maintains its position. "This must be cleared. There is no discussion on judgment passed by Majesty."

Nuclear battery is size of one-gallon thermos flask

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The nuclear-powered battery of the Cosmos 954 satellite, which re-entered the atmosphere over the Northwest Territories of Canada on Tuesday morning, was one of the biggest of these radioactive devices carried by a spacecraft. Even so, it is only about the size of a one-gallon thermos flask.

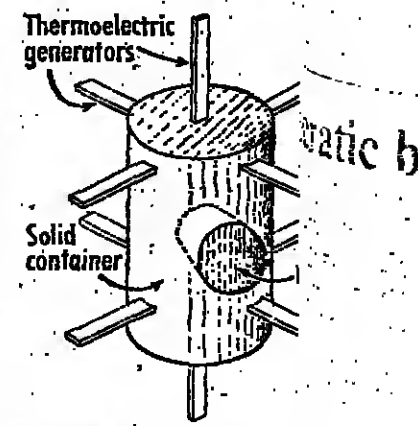
In the reason for concern lay in the risk of spillage from this container if it reached the ground. A concentrated amount of enriched uranium 235 would be highly poisonous to any individual.

There would be less immediate danger from material that burnt up and dispersed in the upper atmosphere, because the new contamination would be tiny compared with the existing amount from fall-out.

This type of nuclear-powered battery has been used for various purposes for more than 15 years, but is used more frequently in Russian rather than American spacecraft. They work simply by converting the heat generated during the decay of a radioactive substance into electricity. Small ones have been devised for driving heart pacemakers.

Larger ones provide the source of energy for installations giving more than a kilowatt of electrical power have been built. However, those carried on spacecraft are about 500 watts.

In Soviet reconnaissance satellites that fly in an orbit of about 275 miles by 400 miles, they provide a source of power



A diagram of the nuclear battery inside Cosmos 954.

for cameras, which in scientific vehicles going into space comes from panels.

The most recent American craft to carry a nuclear source are the two Vos vehicles launched in August and September for the planets and travelling in region where solar energy too faint to provide power instruments.

All nuclear-isotope generators of the United States built into an armoured cylinder in order to survive re-entry mishap. American designs use an isotope of plutonium, which decays rapidly, on a weather satellite that after launching from California was recovered intact by a submarine from the sea.

Other radioactive substances including polonium 210, strontium 90 and curium 242, have been used in experiments the Americans.

The long life of a uranium 235 design has been one for out using that isotope.

Moscow group proposed for Nobel Peace Prize

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 25

Mrs Bella Abzug, New York's perennial candidate, has won the Democratic nomination for a seat in Congress after nine days of uncertainty and legal squabbling. She is now favoured to win the special election on St Valentine's Day and thus return to elective office for the first time for nearly two years, occupying the seat vacated by Mr Edward Koch who became mayor.

The troubles of Mrs Abzug, a colourful and outspoken 57-year-old liberal, began in 1976, when she gave up her seat in Congress, representing the West Side of Manhattan, to fight for a seat in the Senate.

The electorate of New York state, to which she now had to appeal, was of a more conservative complexion than her cosmopolitan West Side area, she narrowly lost the Democratic nomination to Mr Daniel Moynihan, who went on to win the seat.

Undaunted, Mrs Abzug almost immediately began to campaign for mayor. After starting a warm favourite for the Democratic nomination she was eliminated in the first round of the primary election.

It took her only a few weeks after that setback to decide to run for Mr Koch's old seat in the classically "silk stocking" district on the East Side. Again, she started as favourite, but forces hostile to her rallied round the contrasting figure of Mr Carter Burden, a former member of the city council, who had sought office unsuccessfully last year.

The rivals, two of the city's

The list of signatories is headed by Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Leader. The others are: Mr Michael Stewart, a former Labour Foreign Secretary; Mr Hugh Fraser, Conservative; Sir David Renton, Conservative; Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Labour; Mr Donald Stewart, Scottish National Party; Mr Peter Walker, former Conservative Secretary of State for Scotland; Winston Churchill Conservative; Mr James Kilfedder, United Ulster Unionist; Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal; and Mr Jeffrey Thomas, Labour.

Most interesting political personalities, could hardly be less similar. Mr Burden, aged 36, is the cultivated heir to the Vanderbilt railway fortune, who frequently used to appear in society gossip columns. Mrs Abzug is the rough-bawn daughter of a butcher.

There was no primary election this time but the Democratic candidate was to be chosen by a vote of party district leaders. When they met nine days ago to make the choice, Mr Burden was declared the winner by a bare breadth.

Mrs Abzug went to court to challenge the verdict. She pointed out that some ballots had been invalidated because they were marked on the wrong colour paper and that if they had been counted she would have won.

The court decided in her favour but then Mr Burden took further legal action, challenging the credentials of one of Mrs Abzug's supporters. The judge said it was too late to bring that up now and again declared Mrs Abzug the winner. Mr Burden said that although he could appeal he would now withdraw for the sake of party unity.

Now there are fears that the dispute will have so weakened the Democrats that the Republicans will win the seat. In any case, whoever wins will only be in Washington for a few months, serving the balance of Mr Koch's term.

In November the seat will be up for grabs again. Both Mrs Abzug and Mr Burden have already hinted that they will be in there, battling it out once more.

Mr Carter reorganizes intelligence services

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 25

President Carter has put into effect a reorganization of the American intelligence services designed to give more powers to the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, but also to limit spying on United States citizens.

At a signing ceremony here yesterday, Mr Carter gave his personal support to Admiral Stanfield Turner, the director of the CIA, who has come under heavy fire for dismissing hundreds of CIA employees.

The executive order signed by the President will give the director of the CIA full budgetary control of all government intelligence agencies, including the National

Security Agency, which runs hugging operations, and the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, which operates spy satellites. It will also be in charge of assigning personnel to the various organizations.

At the same time, however, the Attorney General will for the first time have general veto power over covert intelligence activities in the United States and operations directed against American citizens overseas. He will, for example, have to authorize personally the use of electronic surveillance, television monitoring, physical searches or mail openings by the intelligence community when United States citizens or organizations are the targets.

Mrs Abzug wins fight to stand for Congress

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 25

Mrs Bella Abzug, New York's perennial candidate, has won the Democratic nomination for a seat in Congress after nine days of uncertainty and legal squabbling. She is now favoured to win the special election on St Valentine's Day and thus return to elective office for the first time for nearly two years, occupying the seat vacated by Mr Edward Koch who became mayor.

The troubles of Mrs Abzug, a colourful and outspoken 57-year-old liberal, began in 1976, when she gave up her seat in Congress, representing the West Side of Manhattan, to fight for a seat in the Senate.

The electorate of New York state, to which she now had to appeal, was of a more conservative complexion than her cosmopolitan West Side area, she narrowly lost the Democratic nomination to Mr Daniel Moynihan, who went on to win the seat.

Undaunted, Mrs Abzug almost immediately began to campaign for mayor. After starting a warm favourite for the Democratic nomination she was eliminated in the first round of the primary election.

It took her only a few weeks after that setback to decide to run for Mr Koch's old seat in the classically "silk stocking" district on the East Side. Again, she started as favourite, but forces hostile to her rallied round the contrasting figure of Mr Carter Burden, a former member of the city council, who had sought office unsuccessfully last year.

The rivals, two of the city's

سكنى من الاموال

station. There would be no cutting down of coach services. If it was necessary to increase them to meet demand, this would be done.

House adjourned, 8 pm.

England sorely in need of match practice

" Auckland, Jan. 25. England's cricket captain, Geoffrey Boycott, admitted today that the absence of Packer players, such as Greig, Underwood and Knox would make it difficult for England to maintain its search for a Test record against New Zealand.

" Speaking after the 16-man party had arrived in Auckland from Pakistan for their six-week tour, Boycott said: "Normally we would have the edge over New Zealand, but it is a bit harder to find the right conditions for the two sides closer, and it will be a better contest. There were grave misgivings among Pakistan supporters about their chances against us without their Packer players, but the doubting Thomases received a sharp shock when the series was announced. I think the same thing will happen here."

" Boycott said he hoped the New Zealand tour would bring on some of the younger members of the side—who had been thrown into international cricket earlier than expected because of Mr Packer's set-up.

" The tour opens on Friday with a match against Auckland, and England's captain, Barrington, hopes to play all members of the party before the first Test. These Tests nears in Wellington and Dunedin, and the first Test against the Pakistan tour the England selectors had to go on to conduct a Test trial in the morning and give those players as much match practice as possible.

" We have arrived here feeling that we have not had enough cricket," Mr Barrington said.

" The players who got a run in Pakistan feel they haven't had enough, and the others are also restless."

" This is the first time England have visited New Zealand from Pakistan. In the past they have come from the end of an Australian tour. "I think it is a good change because after a grueling series in England, English teams came here to no need to play cricket," Boycott said.

" The side had a dramatic welcome to New Zealand. They arrived at their hotel to learn that the building had been evacuated five hours earlier because of a fire which caused damage to the third and fourth floors. The fire in the hotel's boiler room also disrupted electricity supplies, and the fire men had to wait things to be back to normal tomorrow.

" Boycott has arranged net practice for the players to get the batsmen as much time as possible so get used to the quicker wickets in New Zealand. The first Test is against Auckland on Saturday. He believes that the faster wickets will give the pace attack of Willis, Henrick and Old a great chance to shine. "I think the New Zealand situation because we don't know much about the New Zealand players and they don't know much about us," he said, "but the exciting series." Boycott added.

National twice, both as a jockey and a trainer, was one of those who came out mainly in favour of Tompion, in the first of the Northern Novices H. obvious danger was rem-

of Red Run. "I go along with the old horse; 11 or 13 lb is not going to stop him", he remarked. Now that Golden Wrapper has been sold, Winter only has Nero to ride. Nero is still going well last year when Beacher's Brook brought about his downfall on the second circuit.

Winter is of the opinion that he could go well again. But he says he would not ride his stable locker, John Francome, from taking a better ride if he were offered one, especially, as he would have to put up about 6 lb overweight on Nero, which would make him too heavy for Francome to parture. "I wish if that horse were to run.

STATE OF GOING OFFENSE: FRANCOME was in 2d. HINDS was in 3d. HINDS was in 4th. HINDS was in 5th. HINDS was in 6th. HINDS was in 7th. HINDS was in 8th. HINDS was in 9th. HINDS was in 10th. HINDS was in 11th. HINDS was in 12th. HINDS was in 13th. HINDS was in 14th. HINDS was in 15th. HINDS was in 16th. HINDS was in 17th. HINDS was in 18th. HINDS was in 19th. HINDS was in 20th. HINDS was in 21st. HINDS was in 22nd. HINDS was in 23rd. HINDS was in 24th. HINDS was in 25th. HINDS was in 26th. HINDS was in 27th. HINDS was in 28th. HINDS was in 29th. HINDS was in 30th. HINDS was in 31st. HINDS was in 32nd. HINDS was in 33rd. HINDS was in 34th. HINDS was in 35th. HINDS was in 36th. HINDS was in 37th. HINDS was in 38th. HINDS was in 39th. HINDS was in 40th. HINDS was in 41st. HINDS was in 42nd. HINDS was in 43rd. HINDS was in 44th. HINDS was in 45th. HINDS was in 46th. HINDS was in 47th. HINDS was in 48th. HINDS was in 49th. HINDS was in 50th. HINDS was in 51st. HINDS was in 52nd. HINDS was in 53rd. HINDS was in 54th. HINDS was in 55th. HINDS was in 56th. HINDS was in 57th. HINDS was in 58th. HINDS was in 59th. HINDS was in 60th. HINDS was in 61st. HINDS was in 62nd. HINDS was in 63rd. HINDS was in 64th. HINDS was in 65th. HINDS was in 66th. HINDS was in 67th. HINDS was in 68th. HINDS was in 69th. HINDS was in 70th. HINDS was in 71st. HINDS was in 72nd. HINDS was in 73rd. HINDS was in 74th. HINDS was in 75th. HINDS was in 76th. HINDS was in 77th. HINDS was in 78th. HINDS was in 79th. HINDS was in 80th. HINDS was in 81st. HINDS was in 82nd. HINDS was in 83rd. HINDS was in 84th. HINDS was in 85th. HINDS was in 86th. HINDS was in 87th. HINDS was in 88th. HINDS was in 89th. HINDS was in 90th. HINDS was in 91st. HINDS was in 92nd. HINDS was in 93rd. HINDS was in 94th. HINDS was in 95th. HINDS was in 96th. HINDS was in 97th. HINDS was in 98th. HINDS was in 99th. HINDS was in 100th. HINDS was in 101st. HINDS was in 102nd. HINDS was in 103rd. HINDS was in 104th. HINDS was in 105th. HINDS was in 106th. HINDS was in 107th. HINDS was in 108th. HINDS was in 109th. HINDS was in 110th. HINDS was in 111th. HINDS was in 112th. HINDS was in 113th. HINDS was in 114th. HINDS was in 115th. HINDS was in 116th. HINDS was in 117th. HINDS was in 118th. HINDS was in 119th. HINDS was in 120th. HINDS was in 121st. HINDS was in 122nd. HINDS was in 123rd. HINDS was in 124th. HINDS was in 125th. HINDS was in 126th. HINDS was in 127th. HINDS was in 128th. HINDS was in 129th. HINDS was in 130th. HINDS was in 131st. HINDS was in 132nd. HINDS was in 133rd. HINDS was in 134th. HINDS was in 135th. HINDS was in 136th. HINDS was in 137th. HINDS was in 138th. HINDS was in 139th. HINDS was in 140th. HINDS was in 141st. HINDS was in 142nd. HINDS was in 143rd. HINDS was in 144th. HINDS was in 145th. HINDS was in 146th. HINDS was in 147th. HINDS was in 148th. HINDS was in 149th. HINDS was in 150th. HINDS was in 151st. HINDS was in 152nd. HINDS was in 153rd. HINDS was in 154th. HINDS was in 155th. HINDS was in 156th. HINDS was in 157th. HINDS was in 158th. HINDS was in 159th. HINDS was in 160th. HINDS was in 161st. HINDS was in 162nd. HINDS was in 163rd. HINDS was in 164th. HINDS was in 165th. HINDS was in 166th. HINDS was in 167th. HINDS was in 168th. HINDS was in 169th. HINDS was in 170th. HINDS was in 171st. HINDS was in 172nd. HINDS was in 173rd. HINDS was in 174th. HINDS was in 175th. HINDS was in 176th. HINDS was in 177th. HINDS was in 178th. HINDS was in 179th. HINDS was in 180th. HINDS was in 181st. HINDS was in 182nd. HINDS was in 183rd. HINDS was in 184th. HINDS was in 185th. HINDS was in 186th. HINDS was in 187th. HINDS was in 188th. HINDS was in 189th. HINDS was in 190th. HINDS was in 191st. HINDS was in 192nd. HINDS was in 193rd. HINDS was in 194th. HINDS was in 195th. HINDS was in 196th. HINDS was in 197th. HINDS was in 198th. HINDS was in 199th. HINDS was in 200th. HINDS was in 201st. HINDS was in 202nd. HINDS was in 203rd. HINDS was in 204th. HINDS was in 205th. HINDS was in 206th. HINDS was in 207th. HINDS was in 208th. HINDS was in 209th. HINDS was in 210th. HINDS was in 211th. HINDS was in 212th. HINDS was in 213th. HINDS was in 214th. HINDS was in 215th. HINDS was in 216th. HINDS was in 217th. HINDS was in 218th. HINDS was in 219th. HINDS was in 220th. HINDS was in 221st. HINDS was in 222nd. HINDS was in 223rd. HINDS was in 224th. HINDS was in 225th. HINDS was in 226th. HINDS was in 227th. HINDS was in 228th. HINDS was in 229th. HINDS was in 230th. HINDS was in 231st. HINDS was in 232nd. HINDS was in 233rd. HINDS was in 234th. HINDS was in 235th. HINDS was in 236th. HINDS was in 237th. HINDS was in 238th. HINDS was in 239th. HINDS was in 240th. HINDS was in 241st. HINDS was in 242nd. HINDS was in 243rd. HINDS was in 244th. HINDS was in 245th. HINDS was in 246th. HINDS was in 247th. HINDS was in 248th. HINDS was in 249th. HINDS was in 250th. HINDS was in 251st. HINDS was in 252nd. HINDS was in 253rd. HINDS was in 254th. HINDS was in 255th. HINDS was in 256th. HINDS was in 257th. HINDS was in 258th. HINDS was in 259th. HINDS was in 260th. HINDS was in 261st. HINDS was in 262nd. HINDS was in 263rd. HINDS was in 264th. HINDS was in 265th. HINDS was in 266th. HINDS was in 267th. HINDS was in 268th. HINDS was in 269th. HINDS was in 270th. HINDS was in 271st. HINDS was in 272nd. HINDS was in 273rd. HINDS was in 274th. HINDS was in 275th. HINDS was in 276th. HINDS was in 277th. HINDS was in 278th. HINDS was in 279th. HINDS was in 280th. HINDS was in 281st. HINDS was in 282nd. HINDS was in 283rd. HINDS was in 284th. HINDS was in 285th. HINDS was in 286th. HINDS was in 287th. HINDS was in 288th. HINDS was in 289th. HINDS was in 290th. HINDS was in 291st. HINDS was in 292nd. HINDS was in 293rd. HINDS was in 294th. HINDS was in 295th. HINDS was in 296th. HINDS was in 297th. HINDS was in 298th. HINDS was in 299th. HINDS was in 300th. HINDS was in 301st. HINDS was in 302nd. HINDS was in 303rd. HINDS was in 304th. HINDS was in 305th. HINDS was in 306th. HINDS was in 307th. HINDS was in 308th. HINDS was in 309th. HINDS was in 310th. HINDS was in 311th. HINDS was in 312th. HINDS was in 313th. HINDS was in 314th. HINDS was in 315th. HINDS was in 316th. HINDS was in 317th. HINDS was in 318th. HINDS was in 319th. HINDS was in 320th. HINDS was in 321st. HINDS was in 322nd. HINDS was in 323rd. HINDS was in 324th. HINDS was in 325th. HINDS was in 326th. HINDS was in 327th. HINDS was in 328th. HINDS was in 329th. HINDS was in 330th. HINDS was in 331st. HINDS was in 332nd. HINDS was in 333rd. HINDS was in 334th. HINDS was in 335th. HINDS was in 336th. HINDS was in 337th. HINDS was in 338th. HINDS was in 339th. HINDS was in 340th. HINDS was in 341st. HINDS was in 342nd. HINDS was in 343rd. HINDS was in 344th. HINDS was in 345th. HINDS was in 346th. HINDS was in 347th. HINDS was in 348th. HINDS was in 349th. HINDS was in 350th. HINDS was in 351st. HINDS was in 352nd. HINDS was in 353rd. HINDS was in 354th. HINDS was in 355th. HINDS was in 356th. HINDS was in 357th. HINDS was in 358th. HINDS was in 359th. HINDS was in 360th. HINDS was in 361st. HINDS was in 362nd. HINDS was in 363rd. HINDS was in 364th. HINDS was in 365th. HINDS was in 366th. HINDS was in 367th. HINDS was in 368th.

410 pl Pebbleridge II, D. 1
411- bp00-03 Rathowen, J. Spear
415 p030p-3 Vordt, J. Cobden, 1

[illegible]

Taunton selections

3.30 Lucky Victory. 2.0. Externally. 2.30 Captain Flash. 3.0 Y Vjors. 4.0 Tudor Waltz. 4.30 Flying C-mble.

11-000 Waverwood Park. G. Thacker. 11-000
11-000 Tanager. 3-1. G. Henry. 3-1. G. Henry. 11-000
Raining. 11-000. 11-000. 11-000.

3.45 WYTON STEEP-LECHASE (Handicap): 1993: 3m 10
1 2nd-1000
2 1st-1000
3 1st-1000
4 1st-1000
5 1st-1000
6 1st-1000
7 1st-1000
8 1st-1000
9 1st-1000
10 1st-1000
11 1st-1000
12 1st-1000
13 1st-1000
14 1st-1000
15 1st-1000
16 1st-1000
17 1st-1000
18 1st-1000
19 1st-1000
20 1st-1000
21 1st-1000
22 1st-1000
23 1st-1000
24 1st-1000
25 1st-1000
26 1st-1000
27 1st-1000
28 1st-1000
29 1st-1000
30 1st-1000
31 1st-1000
32 1st-1000
33 1st-1000
34 1st-1000
35 1st-1000
36 1st-1000
37 1st-1000
38 1st-1000
39 1st-1000
40 1st-1000
41 1st-1000
42 1st-1000
43 1st-1000
44 1st-1000
45 1st-1000
46 1st-1000
47 1st-1000
48 1st-1000
49 1st-1000
50 1st-1000
51 1st-1000
52 1st-1000
53 1st-1000
54 1st-1000
55 1st-1000
56 1st-1000
57 1st-1000
58 1st-1000
59 1st-1000
60 1st-1000
61 1st-1000
62 1st-1000
63 1st-1000
64 1st-1000
65 1st-1000
66 1st-1000
67 1st-1000
68 1st-1000
69 1st-1000
70 1st-1000
71 1st-1000
72 1st-1000
73 1st-1000
74 1st-1000
75 1st-1000
76 1st-1000
77 1st-1000
78 1st-1000
79 1st-1000
80 1st-1000
81 1st-1000
82 1st-1000
83 1st-1000
84 1st-1000
85 1st-1000
86 1st-1000
87 1st-1000
88 1st-1000
89 1st-1000
90 1st-1000
91 1st-1000
92 1st-1000
93 1st-1000
94 1st-1000
95 1st-1000
96 1st-1000
97 1st-1000
98 1st-1000
99 1st-1000
100 1st-1000
101 1st-1000
102 1st-1000
103 1st-1000
104 1st-1000
105 1st-1000
106 1st-1000
107 1st-1000
108 1st-1000
109 1st-1000
110 1st-1000
111 1st-1000
112 1st-1000
113 1st-1000
114 1st-1000
115 1st-1000
116 1st-1000
117 1st-1000
118 1st-1000
119 1st-1000
120 1st-1000
121 1st-1000
122 1st-1000
123 1st-1000
124 1st-1000
125 1st-1000
126 1st-1000
127 1st-1000
128 1st-1000
129 1st-1000
130 1st-1000
131 1st-1000
132 1st-1000
133 1st-1000
134 1st-1000
135 1st-1000
136 1st-1000
137 1st-1000
138 1st-1000
139 1st-1000
140 1st-1000
141 1st-1000
142 1st-1000
143 1st-1000
144 1st-1000
145 1st-1000
146 1st-1000
147 1st-1000
148 1st-1000
149 1st-1000
150 1st-1000
151 1st-1000
152 1st-1000
153 1st-1000
154 1st-1000
155 1st-1000
156 1st-1000
157 1st-1000
158 1st-1000
159 1st-1000
160 1st-1000
161 1st-1000
162 1st-1000
163 1st-1000
164 1st-1000
165 1st-1000
166 1st-1000
167 1st-1000
168 1st-1000
169 1st-1000
170 1st-1000
171 1st-1000
172 1st-1000
173 1st-1000
174 1st-1000
175 1st-1000
176 1st-1000
177 1st-1000
178 1st-1000
179 1st-1000
180 1st-1000
181 1st-1000
182 1st-1000
183 1st-1000
184 1st-1000
185 1st-1000
186 1st-1000
187 1st-1000
188 1st-1000
189 1st-1000
190 1st-1000
191 1st-1000
192 1st-1000
193 1st-1000
194 1st-1000
195 1st-1000
196 1st-1000
197 1st-1000
198 1st-1000
199 1st-1000
200 1st-1000
201 1st-1000
202 1st-1000
203 1st-1000
204 1st-1000
205 1st-1000
206 1st-1000
207 1st-1000
208 1st-1000
209 1st-1000
210 1st-1000
211 1st-1000
212 1st-1000
213 1st-1000
214 1st-1000
215 1st-1000
216 1st-1000
217 1st-1000
218 1st-1000
219 1st-1000
220 1st-1000
221 1st-1000
222 1st-1000
223 1st-1000
224 1st-1000
225 1st-1000
226 1st-1000
227 1st-1000
228 1st-1000
229 1st-1000
230 1st-1000
231 1st-1000
232 1st-1000
233 1st-1000
234 1st-1000
235 1st-1000
236 1st-1000
237 1st-1000
238 1st-1000
239 1st-1000
240 1st-1000
241 1st-1000
242 1st-1000
243 1st-1000
244 1st-1000
245 1st-1000
246 1st-1000
247 1st-1000
248 1st-1000
249 1st-1000
250 1st-1000
251 1st-1000
252 1st-1000
253 1st-1000
254 1st-1000
255 1st-1000
256 1st-1000
257 1st-1000
258 1st-1000
259 1st-1000
260 1st-1000
261 1st-1000
262 1st-1000
263 1st-1000
264 1st-1000
265 1st-1000
266 1st-1000
267 1st-1000
268 1st-1000
269 1st-1000
270 1st-1000
271 1st-1000
272 1st-1000
273 1st-1000
274 1st-1000
275 1st-1000
276 1st-1000
277 1st-1000
278 1st-1000
279 1st-1000
280 1st-1000
281 1st-1000
282 1st-1000
283 1st-1000
284 1st-1000
285 1st-1000
286 1st-1000
287 1st-1000
288 1st-1000
289 1st-1000
290 1st-1000
291 1st-1000
292 1st-1000
293 1st-1000
294 1st-1000
295 1st-1000
296 1st-1000
297 1st-1000
298 1st-1000
299 1st-1000
300 1st-1000
301 1st-1000
302 1st-1000
303 1st-1000
304 1st-1000
305 1st-1000
306 1st-1000
307 1st-1000
308 1st-1000
309 1st-1000
310 1st-

1.15 Helman, 1.45 Lok Yee, 2.15

[illegible]

that an Aus
has been na
Benton

10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1

TON HANDICAP

[illegible]

Lars Carlsson, the top 10

[illegible]

standing on Saturday, were to have had a three-hour workout in the

ges ban
Jan. 25.—Dennis
action today by
West Australian
sion's ball on
Kerry Packer's
ickets organization.
writ in the West
Court.

ing

ration

nch

inued

Jan. 25.—French
the forty-sixth
ly remained
as the pro-
leaders, Jean
and Vincent
Charles Carrera led
rving crews from
7,700-kilometer
and sage journey
and Brenon and

Skiing

Lithe Swiss V

third race in

Berchtesgarden, West German
Jan. 25.—Hanni Wenzel of Liech-
tenstein proved today that she
will be the woman to beat in men's
downhill slalom. She won the sta-
slation by winning her third world
cup race in four days.

Hanni Wenzel, most successful
woman skier, the principle of the
skiing family, outpaced the rest
of the field of 80 entrants in
triumph in her second career
women's slalom event in suc-
cessive days on the same track here.

Many sports critics had written

di Campiglio, Italy, in December she had not won a world cup race.

of about 400 30m
 ending the final
 at St. Roch. Despite
 in the early
 during when one
 failed
 Nicolas had
 lead was never
 the delight of the
 spectators
 to two
 in Marc Andrieu
 and Vincent
 enult 5 Alpines
 second and third
 or 36 hours, the
 actually fought off
 the giant Italian
 Fats and an great,
 to be consider-
 ized in the
 deteriorating
 conditions forced
 the trial on the
 other and rerun
 and Alain
 in fourth place
 in Abarth, hurt

for two and a half years. Br
 Little Lichtenstein, who came
 tur another year
 Morvor, Yugoslavia, last Sunday
 showed again today that the
 in peak form for the world cham-
 pionships, which open this week-
 end in Garmisch-Partenkirchen
 and in Garmisch-Partenkirchen
 just a couple of weeks ago
 away from the Swiss Alps.
 Miss Wenzel won the women's
 slalom time when she champion
 slips were last held in St Moritz
 Switzerland, four years ago, and
 addressed the crowd as the
 that she today ranked as a be-
 favourite to do so again. "It
 obvious that after such a recent

another European

	Depth (cm)
	L U
Daves	40 250
New snow on good base	
Flain	50 100
Heavy snowfall, some lifts closed	
Kitzbühel	15 50
New snow, on firm base	
Les Arcs	50 100
Avalanche danger, some runs	
Les Menuires	160 310
Few runs open, avalanche threat	
Saas-Neuchâtel	50 100
New snow on good base	
St. Moritz	75 85
Good skiing everywhere	

Few runs open, avalanche risk	160	330
Zechler	60	180

[illegible]

ried that the Adelaide pitch could be quite green. "I can bowl seamers myself on such a pitch".

be quipped.

Saturday sees the start of the first six-day Test of the series and Adelaide's first deciding Test since the first staged there between Australia and England in 1934.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (AP) — Bangladesh, 170; Sri Lanka, 220; day 1, evening.

**enziel wins
our days**

fine run of form, which has come as a surprise to me, most people will be expecting me to win at Garmisch, but that doesn't bother me at all", she commented.

Today's event, held under cloudy skies, was the last race on the cup circuit before the start of the world championships. Miss Enziel's victory, by a mere nine hundredths of a second over Fabienne Serrat of France, strengthened her chances of winning the World Cup—which is decided over the whole four-month

One of her toughest rivals, Miss Pelen, aged 17, from Grenoble, had the fastest time overall on .

the second run down the 567-metre course, heading the disqualification combined time, but was then disqualified for having missed one of the 37 gates.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1. S. F. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1 min 55.5 sec; 2. M. Arnold (France), 1:56.2; 3. L. Walla (Switzerland), 1:56.5; 4. L. Sockanir (Austria), 1:57.9; 5. E. L. Hesse (Switzerland), 1:58.2.

WORLD CUP: 1st day: 1. M. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 4:36.9; 2. M. Arnold (Switzerland), 4:37.9; 3. M. Gernthardt (Germany), 4:38.2; 4. M. Serrat (France), 4:38.5.

now reports

	Conditions	Weather	
	Off	Runs to	(5 pm)
	Piste	resort	
ate	Powder	Good	Snow -4
od	Powder	Good	Snow -10
od	Powder	Fair	Fine 3
ed	Heavy	Good	Snow -2
ed	Powder	Good	Cloud -4
od	Powder	Good	Snow 0
od	Fair	Good	Fine -8

Food . Powder Good Snow . . . -1

[illegible]

Law Report January 25 1978

Court of Appeal

Labour Party NEC is upheld in Newham North East dispute

Lewis v Heffer
McCormick v Heffer and Others
Store v Kitson and Others

The Court of Appeal has upheld the decision of the Labour Party's national executive committee (NEC) in its dispute with the Newham North East constituency party. The court, consisting of Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Megarry, found in favour of the NEC. The dispute arose from the NEC's decision to suspend the constituency party's officers and to hold a new election. The constituency party claimed that the NEC's actions were unlawful and sought an injunction to prevent the NEC from enforcing its decision. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The NEC had decided to suspend the constituency party's officers and to hold a new election. The constituency party claimed that the NEC's actions were unlawful and sought an injunction to prevent the NEC from enforcing its decision. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

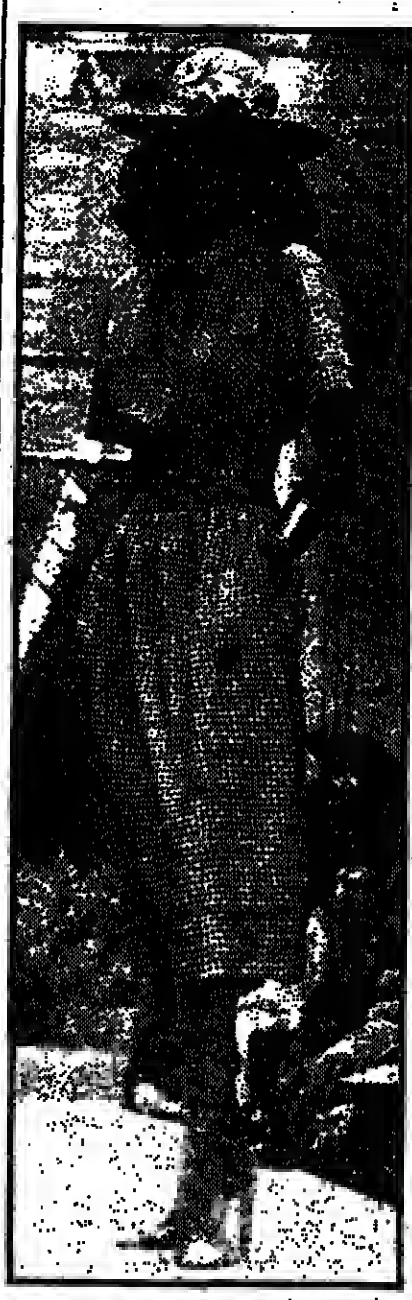
The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed. The court found that the NEC's actions were justified and that the constituency party's claim was dismissed.

ESCARGOT BIENVENU
RESTAURANT
Stock a wide range of
Alasce wines
from
varieties of grapes
48 Greek Street,
W1, London, W1
Tel. 1 437 4460

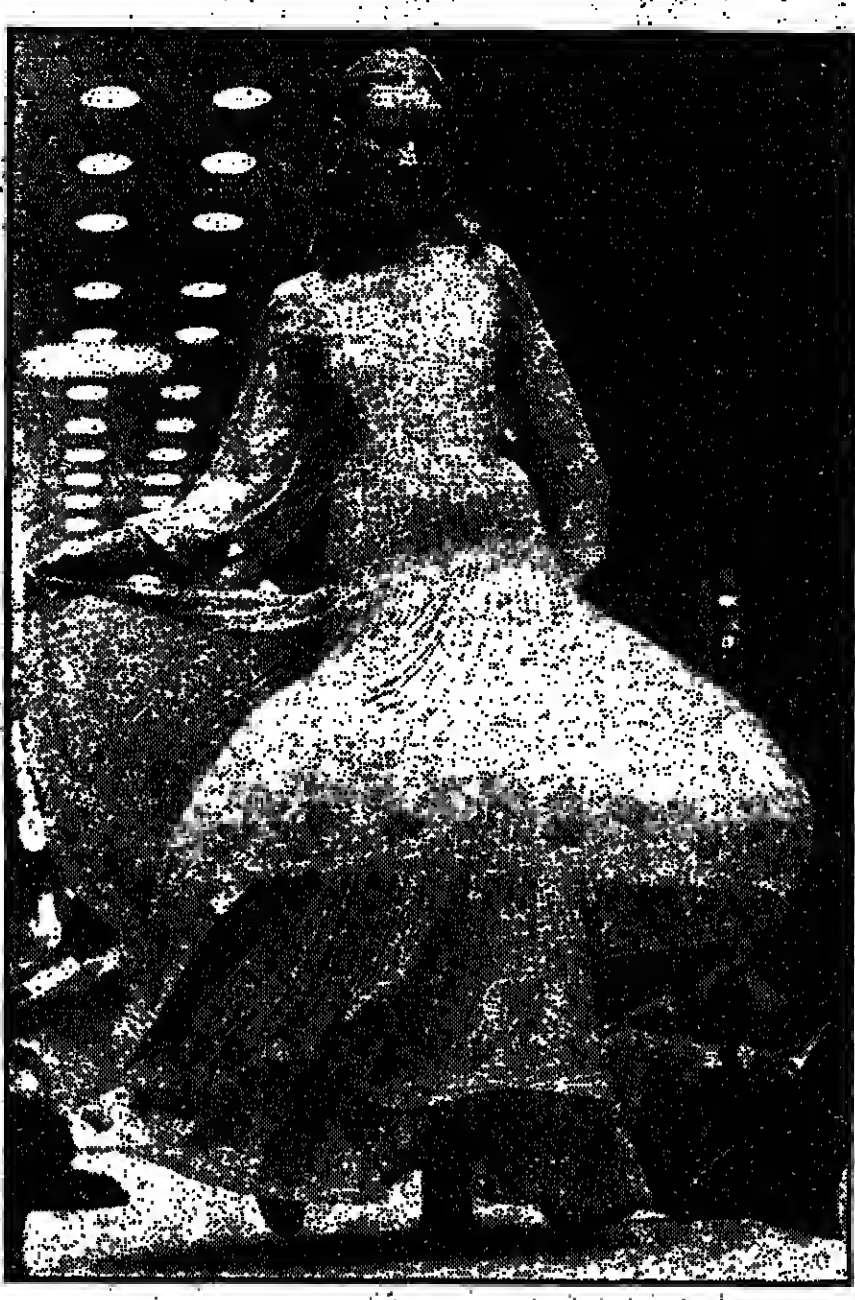
Fashion

Prudence Glynn in Rome

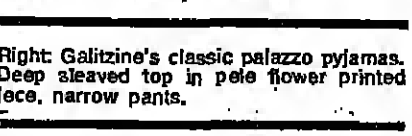
Via col vento?



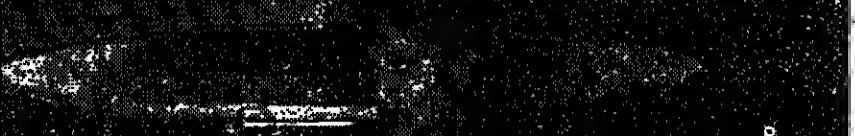
Above: A pink gingham check dress with tiered skirt, deep, pleated cummerbund and the omnipresent hat. By Valentino. Shoes by Marlerba.



Right: Galitzine's classic palazzo pyjamas. Deep cleaved top in pleated flower printed lace, narrow pants.



Below: Irena Galitzine in a new washable suede alternative, Delpage, wrap skirt and blouse top, smocked on the shoulders, Coolate hat.



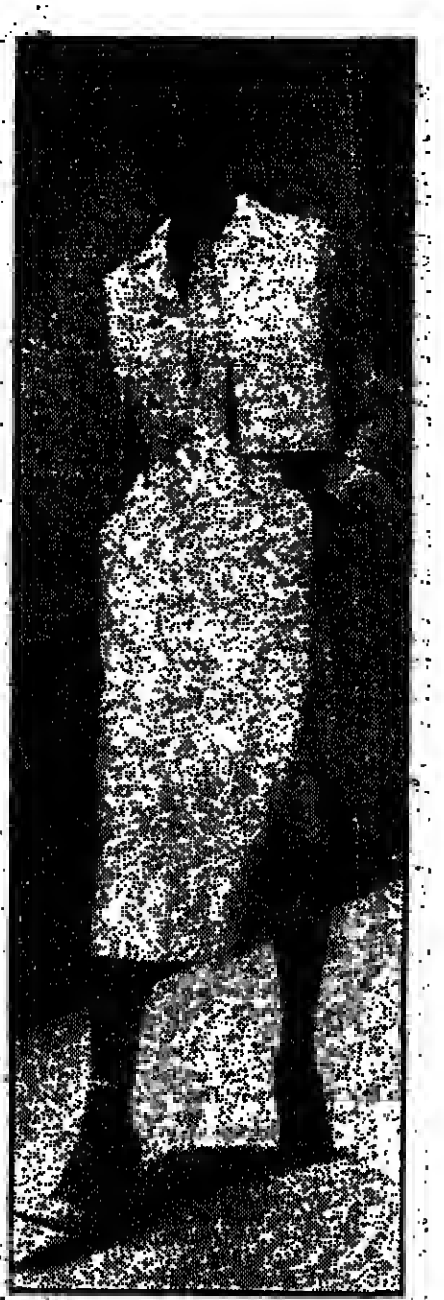
Below: Andre Laug's important new look for evening. A long shawl, white tunic with slit sides, worn over a multicoloured, striped pleated skirt.



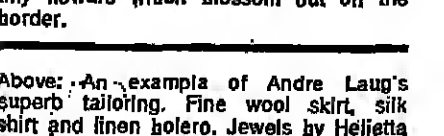
Photographs by Harry Karr



Below: Andre Laug's important new look for evening. A long shawl, white tunic with slit sides, worn over a multicoloured, striped pleated skirt.



Above left: Valentino for evening. A long-hooded dress with pleats, ruffles from the hip. Made in a fine volla printed with tiny flowers which blossom out on the border.



Above: An example of Andre Laug's superb tailoring. Fine wool skirt, silk shirt and linen bolero. Jewels by Helietta Caracciolo. Shoes by Dal Co.



Below: Andre Laug's important new look for evening. A long shawl, white tunic with slit sides, worn over a multicoloured, striped pleated skirt.

The brawny, moustachioed man bends over the woman in a perfect compromise of conqueror and suppliant. The woman, chic in the extreme, swoons in his arms. The setting for this encounter is at once violent and lavish. No, not an encounter in a fashionable Roman nightspot, he in Palazzo, she in Valentino, with piles of rubbish and rotting history outside, but the film poster which first catches the eye in the Eternal City. *Come with the Wind* is playing once again to full houses. Perhaps it provides a much needed feeling of safety to have such a comparatively innocent record-breaker at hand. Certainly, the counters are playing for safety out here, to the extent that one could almost wish that *Jaws*, or better still *Star Wars*, had been the thing to see. Judging by the subdued atmosphere, the cautious clothes and the occasionally incredulous reception—"We are honoured to see you again, or have you come to find out how bad we are now?"—a certain way of life in the Deep South is not the only thing to have felt the draught round here.

Between two poles; but to a far greater extent than in France, Italy's couture has been less a parade of new ideas to stimulate the mass market and sell models than a celebration of massivity and their working. When nothing much is happening to the silhouette, what clothes are made in becomes all important. Nevertheless, there used to be an exuberance and a highly recognizable Italian style which seems to have gone with the wind. Some of the collections were just dull. *Nous ne sommes pas* may be all the rage as an attitude, but does it sell clothes, or fabrics? Why not just send for the swatch-book?

Irene Galitzine started most promisingly with a group of young shopman-style shouldered tunics, neatly belted two pieces with a soft blouse top, some with chenille sleeves, made in a Japanese. (I mock suede, washable called Delpage. She then moved into traditional Galitzine gear, floating romantic dresses, infinitely wearable, delicate, delicious, and she even showed her classic prima suits in case you should still have one nesting in your cupboard. The fabrics were simply lovely, tiny flower prints like stars on a plain ground, border prints, and a ravishing satin striped voile (come on, Toots!) overprinted with flowers and diamonds by Ratti D'Este of Comodo. Day lengths, a demure three below.

Among the demure pastels, dowager pink and powder (what powder? Dracule?) blue, Kermit green is the new pink. Mila Schion, after two seasons of being "very severe" had a shot at the mini, with variable results. Sometimes it worked, sometimes the models looked more like St. Trinians. Andre Laug, famous for his tailoring, gave us little of this and lots of little frocks, some of which were not for little (age-wise) ladies. He showed some superb mid-calf, narrow double-face fine wool skirts with pockets on the hip, masterpieces of his craft. They were worn with prim blouses with a jabot or a catty bow and topped with a bull-fighter's bolero, minus the spangles, in that incomparable Italian linen which never seems to crease. Why is it that they never crush, while the rest of the world goes around looking like a commercial traveller in Panama or whatever, or has given in to the deliberately crushed look or Indian cheesecloth? The dresses are either shirtwaist or tent shaped—some pleated, with detail as they say in France, at the neck. But then Laug is French. Best for evening were his long white tunics, slit to all levels at the sides, worn over multicoloured pleated skirts. He alone is showing a peep of petticoat, English, current, passion.

It was as usual left to Valentino to wave the flag with the most panache. His shawls were careful, too, neat first suits with the waist of the skirt built up to tightly cinched, neat short jackets. He puts them over tee-shirts, which look much younger than a blouse. He does the loose smock top with a pleated skirt, all in ease and comfort. Important are the two-tier skirts giving check dresses—less exotic than a petticoat showing, but on the right track. Elbow and beige are radiant combinations in his colour theme, table lace an interesting texture. And you must buy a wide brimmed hat, at once. If the fabric counts so much in a safe *silhouette*, then so do accessories, and Valentino's most important accessory in a famously well-tailored show are his hats. Wide-brimmed, straw, deep crowned to hide all the hair, and loaded with flowers on the front. Fenwick's of Bond Street. I charge you to charge out there and get one at once.

Backstage, Valentino tells me that there will always be a place for couture because women will always want something beautiful and special. It seems like home-from-home, with the entire collection beautifully sketched and coloured in by an ex-Kington student, Richard Bruce, but Richard is going to Essex in Paris, and the usual rumour that Valentino will shut down his couture operation is whispered in my ear.

Tomorrow: the French collections

Melvyn Westlake examines the Meade committee proposals for an expenditure tax

After 20 years, an attempt at tax reform that could sort out the muddle

Some tax systems are clearly better than others; and the increasing discontent provoked by the British system certainly does not suggest that we have got the best possible.

Crumbing is no longer restricted to the gentlemen's clubs. It is now just as prevalent in the public bar, a development that has not escaped the notice of Mr Denis Healey. Indeed, the Chancellor has now committed the Government to both a programme of income tax cuts and the restoration of a better balance in the tax system as a whole.

It is not, in fact, the nation's total tax burden that is at the heart of the problem. Contrary to popular myth, the tax burden in Britain is not greatly different to that of other developed industrial nations.

It is the insidious influence of inflation together with the piecemeal development of the tax system that has created the anomalies, inconsistencies and contradictions which have now become so glaring.

For the capital and labour markets, the combined effect of income tax, capital gains tax and corporation tax on the one hand, and the interaction of income tax and social security benefits on the other, have created severe and very marked distortions.

The demonstration of the first kind of distortion is that the return on savings in the basic-rate taxpayer can vary from two-fifths of the real yield on the underlying investment to no less than four times that yield. If the saver can invest through a pension fund which is exempt from tax the return can be as much as six times the yield on the underlying real investment.

It all depends on the channel through which the savings are lent; whether the company is liable to corporation tax, whether the interest is paid in the form of fixed interest debt or equity participation,

whether the profits are ploughed back into the business, and what is the tax regime for the treatment of depreciation of the real assets in which the funds are invested.

But the tax system is not only arbitrary in its treatment of the saver. For the low income household, there is the "poverty trap". Thus, a man with two children earning as little as £30 a week in July, 1976, would have found that he earned as a result of the increases in his tax and reductions in his entitlement to means-tested benefits.

If he also had to forgo free school meals and rent rebate his implied marginal rate of tax would be more than 100 per cent. At the very top end of the income scale, marginal tax rates reach 83 per cent on earned income and 98 per cent on unearned income.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the two-year investigation into the structure of British taxation, undertaken by the 11-man committee chaired by Professor James Meade, has as its primary objective the design of a new system of taxation which would be more efficient and more equitable.

The committee's far-reaching report, carried out at the request of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, is published this morning. It is the first investigation into British taxation for 20 years and, in the nature of such exercises, will most likely serve for the next 20 years. The last study was carried out by the Royal Commission on Taxation of Income and Profits (the Radcliffe Commission) whose final report appeared in 1955.

Taxation policy, together with public expenditure policies, is, as the Meade committee recognized, at the heart of contemporary politics in Britain. Part of the reason that the country's tax system is in such a muddle is that it contains a conflict between the desire for income redistribution, and the

need of economic efficiency, reflecting the broader philosophical divisions within society. Within a modern society, this conflict is unavoidable. Higher productivity and desirable increases in economic welfare demand a more efficient use of capital and labour. Yet a civilized people must, equally, be concerned to prevent poverty and remove unacceptable inequalities of opportunity, wealth and privilege.

Thus, to win acceptance, both from those groups who strive for a more equal society and those who believe in incentives for all forms of enterprise, any reforms of taxation must be designed to minimize this clash and promote redistribution with a greater degree of efficiency than exists now.

The Meade committee believes that the reconciliation of the opposing philosophies can be achieved through a three-tiered set of reforms combining what the report describes as a "New Beveridge" plan, with a shift from income to expenditure as the base for personal direct taxation, and a system of progressive taxation on wealth, discriminating particularly against inherited wealth.

Of these three reforms, by far the most radical and conceptually difficult to grasp is the expenditure tax, especially for Anglo-Saxons who, unlike the peoples of Continental Europe, have always thought of income as providing a better base than expenditure for fair taxation. To understand the proposed expenditure tax, it is probably better initially to ignore conventional ideas of expenditure taxes like Value Added Tax.

The Meade committee was essentially concerned with the structure and operation of the main direct taxes, such as income tax, capital gains tax, corporation tax, capital transfer tax, and the proposed wealth tax, as well as social security contributions and benefits,

which for many purposes were regarded as negative direct taxes.

The case for using expenditure as a base for personal direct taxation is that it levies a tax on the claims which a taxpayer makes on the community's resources.

If he saves his income instead of consuming it, he is putting resources back into the productive pool; if he spends more than his income, he is taking resources out of the pool in addition to his other income. Unlike VAT, the expenditure tax suggested by the Meade committee could be made progressive and would not be levied at single fixed rate.

If it were progressive it would fall more heavily on progressive income tax on the wealthy who are financing high levels of consumption out of capital resources. But at the same time it gives much greater opportunity than does a progressive income tax for the finance of private enterprises out of private savings.

It shifts the tax burden from those who earn and save to those who spend lavishly out of capital gains (at present taxed at a rate not exceeding 30 per cent) or living on capital funds (which at present escape tax).

Since all funds devoted to savings and investment are free of tax, a tax on consumption favours economic expansion of all forms of enterprise, especially small and growing private businesses where the main source of funds for capital development may have to be the personal savings of the owners.

Moreover, an expenditure tax would, in the view of the Meade committee, free the capital markets to operate effectively in the allocation of capital funds. At the same time, it would be operated more fairly and efficiently in inflationary times than the

present system of taxation.

It would no longer be necessary for tax purposes to distinguish between real and money capital gains, nor devise a system of depreciation allowances which cover the real depreciation of fixed assets, nor to distinguish between changes in the money value and the real value of business stocks.

It would work by assessing individual taxpayer's total expenditure on consumption in the course of a year by the indirect means of adding to his income—that is, wages, dividends, rent, royalties—any sales of securities, inheritances or gifts.

From this would be deducted acquisitions of securities, loans and suchlike. The resulting balance would be deemed to represent money spent on consumption, and would then be subject to a progressive tax schedule.

The committee also considered an alternative version of the expenditure tax which would be applicable only to taxpayers subject to deductions above the standard rate. For the large body of standard-rate taxpayers, this alternative version would operate more like the conventional VAT with tax payments at a single fixed rate.

The other alternative, which all but one member of the committee were against, was a return to a comprehensive income tax. Part of the cause of the present tax muddle, the committee members believe, is that we have already moved away from income to expenditure as a base for taxation by such devices as a remission of tax on savings through approved pension schemes and the remission of tax on the investment of savings in those forms of capital development which enjoy 100 per cent first year capital allowances.

But the difficulties of returning to a comprehensive income tax are regarded as too

difficult. The situation is the same for business corporations, where we have already partially moved away from a true tax on profits to a tax on a flow-of-funds. That is, a tax on the excess of revenues over expenditures regardless of whether the underlying transactions are on current or capital account.

Under the Meade proposals, corporations would ultimately be treated in an analogous way to individuals under an expenditure tax regime.

To eliminate the poverty trap, the committee recommends raising tax thresholds so that a minimum acceptable standard of living is achieved before tax begins to bite. In addition, the achievement of the "New Beveridge" plan would entail an increase in unemployment and sickness benefits, as well as pensions, in line with minimum needs; and the replacement of child allowances with cash payments of child benefit (as is already being done) so that those with inadequate earnings to qualify for the allowance may enjoy the same advantages as higher income earners.

Finally, the committee suggests two alternative ways of taxing accumulations of wealth: a progressive tax on accretions of wealth; and a non-progressive accessions tax, with a progressive wealth tax.

There is, of course, a contradiction in having an expenditure tax which encourages savings and a tax that penalizes capital gains. But this is inescapable given the political imperatives. It may be also, as the committee recognizes, that the country has seen more than enough tax changes in recent years. Certainly, enough changes are not expected, but rather step-by-step moves towards a visionary goal.

"The Structure and Reform of Direct Taxation—Report of a Committee chaired by Professor J. E. Meade. Published by George Allen and Unwin, £19.50.

Ronald Butts

The bad language of Mr Merlyn Rees

It is hard to find words strong enough, and also within the bounds of reasonable good manners, with which to condemn the Home Secretary's unscrupulous charge that "above all, 'bush the immigrants' will be the Tories' next election theme."

Mr Merlyn Rees has obtained a reputation in his party as a man of moderation if not of strength. It cannot be said that, on his past record, he has shown himself free of glibness, weakness and bow to the winds of fashion. Nevertheless, he is counted as a moderate and responsible Labour politician.

For such a politician to try to establish his opponents as a "bush-the-immigrants" party because they make serious attempts to take heat out of a dangerous situation at home by exploring the possibility of reducing the rate of immigration into Britain is neither politically clever nor honest.

It is not clever because the obvious political effect of these remarks is that the Tories will win the votes of those who construe Mr Rees's intervention as establishing that the Tories are the only party willing to do anything. It is not honest because it misrepresents the reason for the Tory policy and pretends that nothing can be done when plainly something can be done.

Over and over again the Conservatives have stated what every reasonably dispassionate person knows, namely that good race relations for everyone living here now depends on a drastic reduction of the rate of immigration.

The number of immigrants has risen by something like 20,000 a year to 50,000 a year plus since Labour came in, largely as a result of administrative changes, the permission granted by Mr Roy Jenkins for male fiancés to enter Britain, and the settlement of immigrants who came

in legally, but who do not have a legal right of settlement. It is plainly nonsense and defeatist to say that what has thus been done can do no extent be undone.

Yet Mr Rees is actually so irresponsible as to suggest that the Conservative policy is designed to encourage people to say "Good, the Tories are strongly against immigrants who are here" as well as supposing that they will stop any more coming.

To attempt to identify immigration control with being "strong against" those already here seems to me to be almost wicked. To pretend that nothing can be done is plainly silly.

Since the reports of the Conservatives' work in this matter appeared in some newspapers, the outposts of the race relations lobbies have, as usual, been putting it about that nothing effective can be done and that the Tories are engaged in nothing more than winning votes by unfulfillable promises.

The argument that "nothing can be done" has been the one put forward by the race relations fanatics whenever a question affecting immigration has arisen ever since they opposed the Butler Act by equating immigration control with racialism.

"Nothing can be done," they say complacently, as they watch the fuel of despair pile up, and the risk of conflagration grow. Yet the nation does not share the view that, whether the government is Tory or Labour, things can only be the same.

It is therefore sharply absurd for Labour to pretend that it is immoral for the Tory Party to seek acceptable ways of reversing at least what has happened in the past four years. In fact, more may be needed in practice than the simply undoing some of the things that Labour Home Secretaries have done.

It would be foolish to ignore the possibility that it may not be possible to stand fully on every letter of every commitment to which we have been manoeuvred by the follies of past governments. There was implicitly recognized by that Liberal Conservative Lord Carr, and again in 1976 by Mr Whitelaw, when they said that Britain could not again accept a burden of the kind arising from the expulsion of Uganda Asians in 1972.

At least one thing is clear. The Tories are not to be condemned, as Mr Rees has condemned them, for looking for solutions in the lotteries of good race relations. They could only be condemned (and the nation might suffer horribly in consequence) if they gained office on propositions that they did not eventually fulfill. What the Tories say in Opposition in this matter, they must be sure they can and will do in office.

They will, of course, be harassed in the name of good race relations. They may find instructive the critical letters which have been published since my article on this subject last week. What the letters did not say is more illuminating than what they did say.

No one, for instance, has attempted to answer the question, "what is racism?" with which white and specifically white Christian, community, is charged. Is it racism for a people to wish to preserve its own language, culture and the broad existing national composition by means of immigration control? By implication, Mrs Ann Dummer, formerly the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice, seems to think that it is.

Thus she quotes from the encyclicals of Pope John XXIII and Paul VI on "the right of the individual to migrate" as though this right were unqualified. But how could it be? How many "individuals" have the

unqualified "right" to migrate to one place in numbers which constitute a mass, without the consent of the existing inhabitants?

Most "individual" migrations, even when the "individuals" are in fairly large numbers, do not cause resentment. It is when it begins to look like a mass movement that trouble starts, and in this situation it is not subtle statistics but what people feel about what they see that matters.

And when such trouble arises, it is not a matter of clear-cut "human rights" for one lot or the other, but of finding some way of reconciling the conflicting human rights of both lots. In fact, there is no way in which it is possible to apply unqualified platonic conception of human rights for some people without regard for the human rights of others. That is why it is better to talk about duties and moral obligations.

The Pope (who, as Italians, have naturally been concerned with the rights of an emigrating people, particularly with regard to the United States) have always understood this very well. Thus, writing to the American bishops, Pope John said it clear that, though the Catholic Church stresses the freedom to migrate, in practice this has to be limited by the welfare of the receiving population.

The migrants should have access to land, provided this did not "hide" the public welfare as measured in honest-weight scales—a phrase for our time if ever there was one.

Such qualifications do not trouble Mrs Dummer. To my use of the term "race relations missionaries" to indicate a certain sort of fanaticism, she replies by citing St Paul as a missionary (as, indeed, in a different sense he was) on the grounds of his statement: "In Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek." But in these words he was asserting the essential equality of men and rejecting the

false equation between a race and a religion.

It is surely outside the spirit of these words to cite them as sanctioning the mass movement of populations whatever the "host" population feels about it, and the use of coercive laws to enforce "good" race relations.

Some other correspondents say that I "alleged" that Cardinal Hume is influenced by left-wing propaganda. As my article made clear, and as the letters from Mr St Jobo Stevas, and Mr Biggs-Davison have confirmed, it is not I but certain MPs who made this allegation.

Specifically, I said that I could not make a judgment on it but thought it right that these fears should be known.

But in any case, what do we mean by the "left" in this context? We are not talking about the extent to which a religious leader rightly listens to people of all political parties in so far as what they say may have religious significance. We are talking about giving precedence to an essentially political concept (in this case, demanding sanctions against a judge in indefensible terms) over the deeper religious concept of charity.

In such matters, charity means having soft regard to the anxieties of disoriented white communities in rapidly altered inner cities and the welfare of immigrants already here, as well as the welfare of would-be immigrants. It is significant that nobody has sought to defend the language of the statement made by the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice.

Language is at the heart of this matter. Preaching community harmony is preferable to an angry crusade against "racism". That is a point Mr Merlyn Rees might also bear in mind.

Trade union recognition: why is Mr Mikardo taking this line?



Ian Mikardo: "oddy incon- tent"

Mr Mikardo's Private Member's Bill, which comes up for Second Reading on Friday, is partly devoted to the subject of the unfair dismissal of strikers—this arises from the events of the Grunwick dispute and an attempt to improve the law on this issue is welcome and partly devoted to restricting the right of unions to pursue recognition claims through Acas. It is this part of the Bill which has much wider implications.

Mr Mikardo's purpose is to ensure that no TUC affiliated union can use section 17 of the Act, if another TUC affiliated union objects, unless with the permission of the TUC. (This effect will result from the combination of Mr Mikardo's amendment and the TUC's Bridlington procedures. Section 17 enables independent unions to refer recognition claims for investigation.)

Recognition of a trade union by an employer is today a very significant act. This results from the present Government's extensive legislation in this area. Rights to consultation, to the provision of information for collective bargaining purposes, and in defence of trade union membership and activity now derive, legally, from the act of recognition.

It is because recognition is now so important that Parliament laid down the procedures and principles which Acas has to observe in determining any recognition issue referred to it. On the other hand, important as they are, the Bridlington procedures were not designed to determine recognition issues. They were designed to deal with inter-union poaching and to try to define under what circumstances unions commence organizing activities where other unions already had membership.

Under the Bridlington principles, therefore, in comparison with the procedures laid on Acas, the TUC neither has to take into account the opinions of the workers involved, nor has any means of ascertaining them; nor is it required to make inquiries of interested parties. Most importantly, TUC Disputes Committee awards have no weight, compared with Acas awards with employers.

The EMA is particularly interested in this whole subject. Created last year by the Electoral Power of Engineers' Association as a non-political but TUC affiliated trade union to represent professional scientific and managerial staffs in industry at large (the great majority of whom are quite unrepresented at present) we have run into a number of institutional difficulties over recognition issues—not, incidentally, because we have not had the necessary membership, but because we have.

An example which is relevant to Mr Mikardo's Bill is that we have found it is perfectly possible for one union to block another's recruitment by the simple expedient of making a Bridlington complaint (no grounds have to be given for a complaint to be lodged) and then failing to use the procedure which will enable it to be heard.

AUEW(Tass) has used this approach on the EMA in several cases. In so far as we have countered it, when we found the TUC unwilling to act, by lodging recognition claims with Acas. In one case, so far, this did eventually bring Tass to state their complaint to a Disputes Committee 43 months after they had lodged the complaint. It is that in an agreed bargaining unit of 46 engineers Tass only had one member while 43 had joined the EMA.)

We have also discovered from the one Disputes Committee award to which we have yet been subject, that a Disputes Committee can, literally, make any award it likes. There is nothing anyone can do about it once it is made. I refer here to the now famous case concerning the 300 professional

engineers employed at G Reactor Equipment Ltd, Wiltshire, where EMA lost a case which was a manifest contravention of the principles which should have governed it. When we asked the general council to consider our claims (undertaking to accept their verdict as final), we were told that they would not approve of any union not affiliated in the Confédération of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions being recognized for this membership.

In shipbuilding, where E accepted, fully in line with policy, a transfer of engagements from the 1,600-odd shipbuilding unions to the Shipbuilding and Engineering Management Association, which represents 70 per cent of the professional and management staff of the industry, an agreed bargaining unit, learnt one day that the general council had decided that would not approve of any union not affiliated in the Confédération of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions being recognized for this membership. This case the general council chose not to apply the Bridlington procedures, but in a ruling without even inviting the EMA to state the case the majority of the staff involved.

Whether this influenced the Board of British Shipbuilders which last summer decided their intention to recognize SAIMA, but have not so done so, is a matter of course. The outcome of their decision nevertheless is that many in shipbuilding are banning overtime from February 1 pursuant of their fight for a ruling without even inviting the EMA to state the case the majority of the staff involved.

In all of these instances E has a substantial majority of the members, while no other union has a recognition agreement for the employees concerned. Whether we have suffered from a series of or even unlucky decisions, can sometimes happen with best of organizations, whether there is some other explanation, is not yet clear. Whatever the explanation, union which had had our experiences would look to Parliament not to hand over its present statutory rights to other body.

I am not arguing against Bridlington principles. I serve a valuable purpose, undoubtedly have a *de facto* bearing on recognition disputes in some cases. That is accepted. What is objectionable is the proposal—and in a Private Member's Bill at that—that legally these should be available in the Employment Protection Act.

Arising out of the Grunwick dispute the EMA supports strengthening of Acas's power in the recognition field, as believe does most of the trade union movement, and probably a majority of MPs in all parties. Whether we have yet been subject, that a Disputes Committee can, literally, make any award it likes. There is nothing anyone can do about it once it is made. I refer here to the now famous case concerning the 300 professional

John Lygo:
The author is General Secretary of the Engineers' and Management Association.

Nuclear Safety: who should decide?

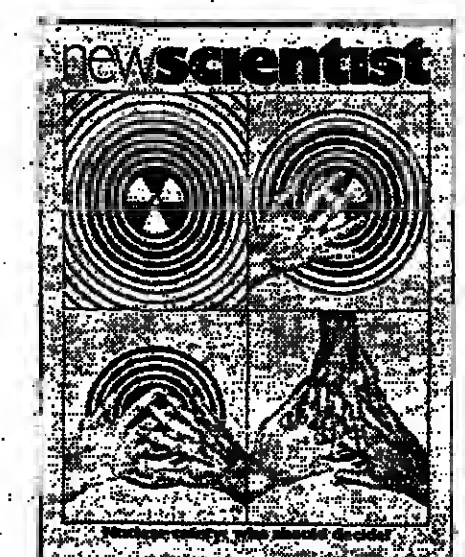
Although everyone agrees that the Windscale Inquiry was conducted fairly, there are signs that the Government may decide the issue before Mr Justice Parker's report is published.

In New Scientist, out today, Dr Brian Wynne of Lancaster University analyses the vicious circle of public mistrust and scientific elitism which, he says, has unbalanced the nuclear debate.

Radiobiological protection standards, he argues, cannot be arrived at solely by scientific considerations. They involve value judgments of social acceptability, to which the public's contribution could be invaluable.

Coming soon: New Scientist's special publication on the Windscale Inquiry written around, and including, Ian Breach's weekly reports.

newscientist
OUT TODAY 35p



Outside the Savoy, stardust and true grit

The PHS consumer guide to show business, compiled on an ad hoc basis beside the revolving doors at the Savoy Hotel yesterday, has provided some unexpected results.

I melted into the lunchtime crowds—casual gawkers, office girls, amateur photographers, Shaftesbury Avenue buffs—gathered to watch the guests arrive for the Evening Standard drama awards luncheon.

Lacking any mechanical means of measuring cheers, whistles and gasps, I had to rely on assessing the varying degrees of visual agitation.

Without surprise, I report that Susan Hampshire, Mr and Mrs Bruce Forsyth, Cleo Laine, Eric Morecambe and Hayley Mills caused much fluttering among the masses, and that Donald Sinden, Alan Bates and John Hurt, briefly bathed in adulation.

But it was with some astonishment that I witnessed the breaking of the ranks and the onset of near-hysteria that greeted the arrival of Lord and Lady Grace, Mr Norman St John Stevas, and the playwright Tom Stoppard. Glimmering more

"Personally I find spanking white overalls rather staming..."



brilliantly than stardust, I murmured to myself, is the true grit of reality. If I must single out any one person as the undoubted darling of the pavement arbiters, it would have to be an Irish 92-year-old called Ben Travers.

The non-fruits of victory

At last, out of the confusion of the French elections, comes some illuminating Communist-inspired arithmetic which reduces the campaign to comprehensible terms. According to these sums, all that the Government is offering the people of France for the next few years is a pot of daily yoghurt.

The Communist newspaper L'Humanité has disclosed that, if the 22,000 million francs on offer as the Government's programme is divided by the 53 million inhabitants up to the time of the next elections, there will be just enough to provide ooc helping each day—as long

as neither the price, nor the population, increase.

Provided, too, the population is content to eat plain yoghurt; it costs more with added raspberries.

The Communists were smart enough to put the much higher figure of 400,000 million francs in their own common programme earlier in the year. That should be enough to buy every man, woman and child a bottle of wine a day until the next election—if they win.

It could all depend on whether people like sour milk or sour grapes.

No starring role

Patrick Moore, the rotund host of BBC's *The Sky at Night*, is taking a suitably aerial part in the village pantomime at Selsey, Sussex. He will be playing the Spirit of the Storm in *The Tiddlers Picnic* which runs for four days next month at the local school hall.

He told me: "I merely appear as an evil spirit who goes around cursing people. It's a great fun, but I'm certainly not one of the stars of the show."

Small wonder

The cashmere waistcoat measures eight inches from nape of neck to waist. In one pocket is a postage stamp-size visiting card. Printed on it is the name of the garment's owner, "Gen Tom Thumb". At Phillips, on March 2, the waistcoat goes under the hammer and is expected to fetch £60.

Ending Oakie's slender means

So Jack Oakie is dead, less it a month after the death of Chaplin, to whose mock Hitler he played mock Mussolini *The Great Dictator*.

Many are the stories, most apocryphal, surrounding making of that film in 1936. The one I like the best was once told by Charles Chaplin Junior, and as it has been confirmed by an independent source, I am encouraged to retell it.

One reason why Chaplin chose Oakie to play Napoleon was rounder. But, before film began, Oakie went on a diet and shed weight. What Chaplin asked himself, "w be funny about a slender Mussolini?"

Chaplin's friendship to the winds. He remorselessly plied Oakie with the most fattening foods, both at the studio and in his own private dress room.

Chaplin Jr recalls: "He would put a forkful of the fat to his own mouth and sump it with an expression of ecstatic pleasure, and Jack would stare at him with long eyes."

Eventually, Oakie's resistance crumbled and he fell into the hands of the fat. Not only did he gain weight, but he put it on the rest is part of film history.

union
n: Why
kardo
is line



CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

A Special Report on
a science-based
sector and its
professional outlook

The regeneration game

by Peter Hill

In the next few weeks it may become a little easier to establish the course of Britain's chemicals industry in the years of North Sea oil success.

The Government, now asking in the light of steadily falling levels of inflation and an improving balance of payments, is looking for ways to encourage the chemical industry, still facing the major problems of high levels of unemployment and sluggish industrial investment.

Great emphasis has been placed on the importance of developing the industrial strategy to bring about the much vaunted and long overdue regeneration of Britain's manufacturing industry. The strategy is the chemicals industry, extending from the oil and gas which provide the basic feedstocks—ethylene—to the thermoplastic materials, synthetic fibres, paints, dyes, and specialty chemicals and end products.

The Government sees the petrochemical industry providing a major impetus to the development of the industrial base of Britain. It is a young industry putting down its roots in the north and south of England, and traditionally growing at twice the rate of the manufacturing industry output.

Behind the Government's strategy is the twofold aim of "adding value" to the oil and gas reserves in the North Sea and thereby boosting the balance of payments surplus by upwards of £300m a year between 1980 and 1990. Equally, continuing high levels of investment by chemical companies can help to alleviate the problem of unemployment.

While the industry itself is highly capital intensive, the hardware involved in a major plant construction will provide employment for killed workers over a considerable period, and will ultimately assist in establishing a wealthier, stronger economy.

Both Government and industry share a common objective but there are fundamental differences on the rate at which the industry can make its contribution and also the route to that objective.

Within the framework of the industrial strategy and the tripartite sector working parties which it has spawned, there are two important studies and a third on which the other two depend, which will provide the basis for decisions and determination of the course along which the chemical industry will develop over the next two decades.

At the "upstream" feedstock end of the industry, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is now considering a report on the construction of a multi-million pound gas gathering pipeline complex. Preliminary indications suggest that billions of cubic feet of ethane and other associated heavy gases could be pumped ashore daily and provide an alternative premium feedstock for production of ethylene, the chemical's basic building block. Traditionally the bulk of the United Kingdom's ethylene has been derived from the cracking of naphtha, itself produced in the refinery from crude oil.

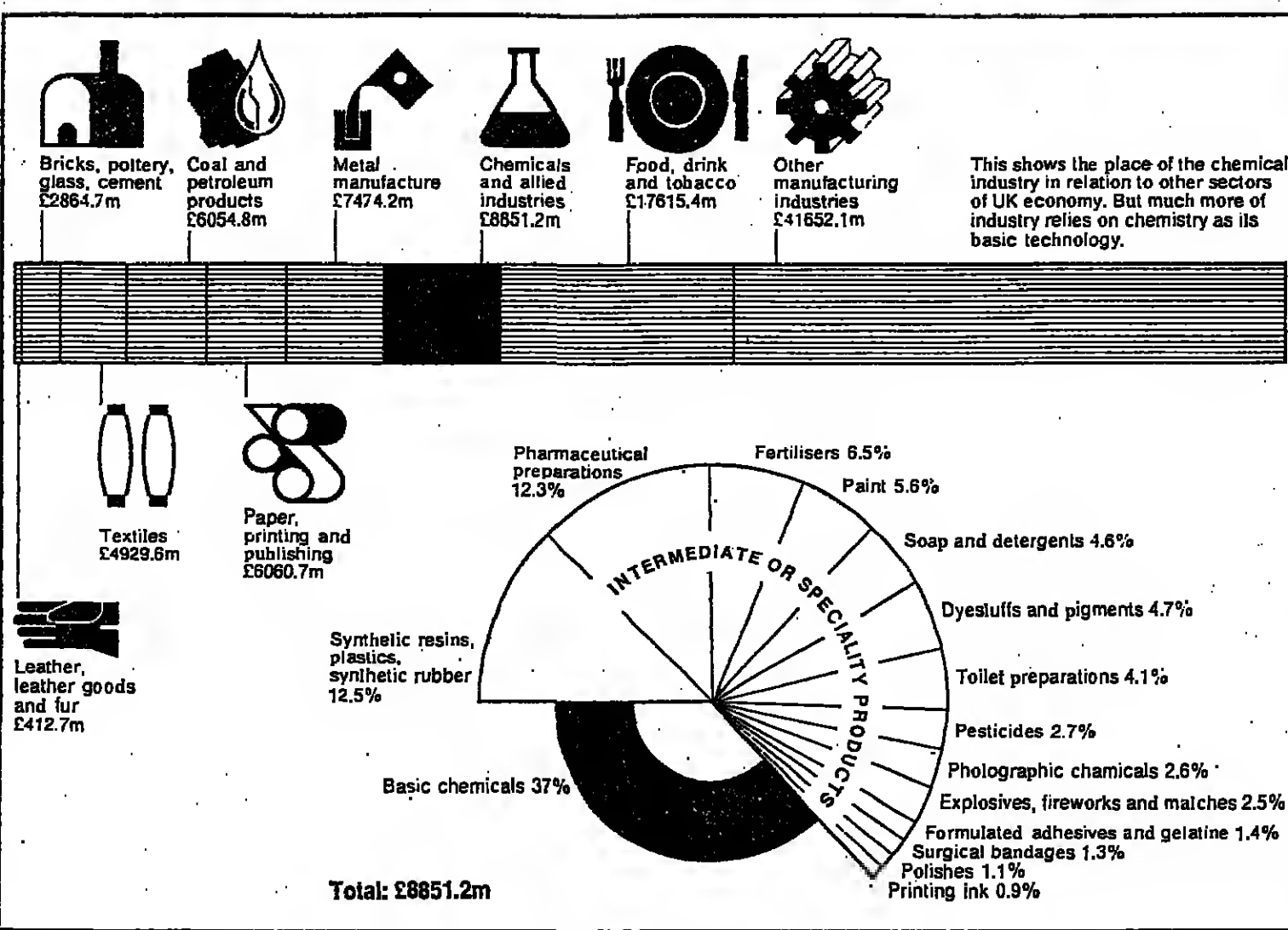
When the strategy was launched Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, was talking enthusiastically of the ethane providing the impetus for the construction of four to five "crackers". That over-enthusiasm was cooled as market conditions deteriorated and the European chemical industry subsequently decreased its production for ethylene demand from a 1974/75 projection of 28 million tonnes in 1985 to 22 million—23 million tonnes in its following year's forecast.

But existing plants and those under construction account for about 17 million tonnes against an expected demand this year of 12 million tonnes. Against this background the oil companies (which are moving increasingly to expand their chemical operations) and the multinational chemical companies question the wisdom of hasty decisions.

Closely related to the gas study, National Economic Development Office and Whitehall officials are studying a detailed report (still confidential) produced by McKinsey and Co. on prospects for Britain's plastics materials industry. It is there that the petrochemicals working party has pinpointed the main potential for maximum revenue for exports. This strategy is geared to promoting the exports of United Kingdom plastics to the EEC market in particular.

Allied to these fundamental macro-economic studies the recently published reports on the potential for plastics processors (an estimated 3,000 small and medium companies in Britain) and specialty organic chemicals have given a much-needed sense of direction to strategy work. Sales of specialty organic chemicals—primarily used as intermediates in agrochemicals, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals with a value of more than £1,000 a ton—are running at £400m a year, but an annual deficit of about £40m needs to be plugged.

The chemical industry represents an important main engine of growth for Britain. That much it has already proved. As its own trade organization, the Chemicals Association, is food of pointing out, between 1970 and 1976 the United Kingdom index of chemicals production rose by 28 per cent in sharp contrast to the meagre 3 per cent recorded by the manufacturing industry generally.



likely to be smaller for a variety of reasons and the trend within the petrochemical industry is likely to be towards quality of growth rather than volume, particularly since the scope for substitution will be less than in the past.

Latest official figures show that in the first nine months of last year the chemical industry output recovered from the low levels of the previous year—up by 5 per cent on the corresponding period of 1976 with a rise of 5.25 per cent expected for this year. Pressure on prices has eased considerably in the past few months.

The industry's contribution to the balance of payments continues to be substantial. Total exports last year rose to an estimated £3,850m but the recent hardening of sterling against the dollar will affect the industry's performance in export markets making Britain less competitive. ICI has already underlined this development.

In investments the industry's performance has run contrary to that of industry generally. Spending in the first nine months of last year was about 11 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Last March the CIA announced the industry's highest spending programme, amounting to £5,100m spread over 1977-79 made up of £3,300m in capital expenditure with a further £1,800m accounted for by additional working capital.

Latest forecasts made by the CIA indicate that real investment last year will amount to about £830m which is rather below the forecast level for the year. This is largely attributable to slippage in contracts under construction—a source of some concern to the promoting of the industrial strategy. Britain's record in the construction of important capital plants compares unfavourably with performances elsewhere in Europe.

This issue is central to the ability of Britain successfully to attract new investment, particularly from European and American chemical multi-nationals like Hoechst, Bayer, BASF and Dow. Attraction of foreign investment and investment by British companies (a cause espoused particularly by trade unions) is made difficult by Britain's poor record of chemical plant construction. Big difficulties have been identified, including frequent design changes, poor site management, low production, the present system of collective bargaining and a fluctuating construction programme.

The McKinsey report noted: "Delays in construction increase total plant cost and more important have severe repercussions on the marketing effort". Companies which have in take decisions years ahead of eventual plant completion therefore tend to locate plants in those areas where the risks are more easily quantifiable.

Britain has other factors in its favour. Potentially it is a premier location for European petrochemicals and downstream investment in the 1980s with a suitable physical environment for removing the effluent of chemical production, large supplies of land and labour, and security of feedstock supply. Expansion in Europe is constrained by the lack of land and other factors.

But if Britain is to attract the foreign investment it is clear that existing developments in those areas need to be coordinated to a greater degree, that planning procedures have to be improved, skills have to be channelled into a practical investment in Whitehall and vital strategy decisions have to be taken for longer-term growth.

However, overshadowing the potential for the further development of the industry is the increasing concern for environmental and safety controls which is being reflected in a spate of regulations and legislation in Britain, Europe and the United States. This will have an impact on the rate of growth, innovative activity and general health of the industry in the next decade or so. The petrochemical ambitions of Opec is a further factor in the industry's development planning.

The author is Industrial Correspondent, The Times.

Concerned about being too clean

by Pearce Wright

When you are compelled to discharge water from a plant in a cleaner state than it was extracted from a river, isn't there a reason to ask if something is wrong?

The question came from Dr. Lord Scharnek, member of the executive committee of the Geigy, explaining his anxieties about the way regulations covering environmental protection were being taken to extremes.

He recognized the need for much of the legislation of the past few years introduced in various countries to improve water and aseous effluent discharges, and which would cost his company about £25m annually to operate throughout the world. Indeed, Dr. Scharnek was prepared to make a virtue from these recent constraints on industry's behaviour. He pointed to modifications in the chemical sector of production methods which had reduced the harmful waste products in effluents and had increased the yields of manufacturing processes. For example, less than 1 per cent to more than 95 per cent.

He firmly rejected arguments that unfair economic penalties were imposed selectively on the products of some firms by requests for cleaner discharges. The point was that important developments could come to standstill generally because of impending extreme legislation.

That opinion is to be used in most boardrooms the European and United States chemical industry. One of the most sensitive personal expressions of this is contained in a recent article in *Chemistry and Industry* by Mr. F. P. Wilson, former chairman of the ICI Carbide Corporation. He said: "his generation of seen social, political and economic changes over the past 40 years that were paralleled in history. The chemical industry was often the forefront of those changes, creating power and efficient materials to use the standard of living. Materials were found the research laboratory and manufactured in unadorned quantities throughout the world by the companies."

"We had capital technology like a genie in a bottle the future was bright in promise. Then came a decade of the 1960s and the emergence of the environmental ethic. Clean water, clean air, clean health, became focal points for a family of legislation that redirected virtually every industrial activity of the nation."



"Monster soup commonly called Thames water". Detail from a nineteenth-century cartoon depicting polluted water from the river. Today more than 50 species of fish are found in the Thames after the recent cleaning-up process.

"Those of us who viewed with EEC regulations. An example is contained in the evidence presented to a select committee of the House of Lords on the European Communities and the subject of 'Dangerous Substances'. The subject under examination was a new directive from the EEC about the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

An existing directive from the EEC covers 800 substances with possible ill-effects. The revised one includes three amendments of importance to the industry. It would introduce some changes in detail to the provisions on classification, packaging and labelling. It would extend the directive to include substances that are harmful to the environment, as well as being potentially toxic to man. The third and most radical proposal would be a notification to be made of new substances, with the provision for control over the conditions of their use.

This part of the new directive reflects the change in public attitude toward the responsibilities expected of the chemical industry in converting its laboratory discoveries into commercial products and the like. In the past the safety of various substances has been judged by the possible direct effect on medicines and foods, and occupational hazards.

Under the new proposals the manufacturer has to provide a much wider range of information about the possible consequences for the customer of products. Clearly the products from

one industry can influence the health and safety of workers in another. Trade unions resolve this type of hazard quickly nowadays by establishing compensation levels with employers for certain hazardous jobs.

The consumer has no such protection. Public safety depends on the effective monitoring by a network of committees on the safety of materials such as food additives, pesticides, colouring agents in fabrics. Manufacturers are being asked under the revised EEC directive and other proposed legislation to answer such questions.

In evidence from the Health and Safety Executive to the Lords select committee, Miss L. A. Pittam, an under-secretary, suggested some of the difficulties of following the EEC scheme which became apparent on straightforward cost benefit studies. If the testing requirements were too onerous, innovation could be stifled on useful substances.

Miss Pittam said there was a shortage of specialized knowledge and the right technical skills to deal with such matters as toxicology and testing in Britain. She also supported industry's reluctance to disclose information about toxicology required by the revised directives, on the ground that it could put a firm at a commercial disadvantage.

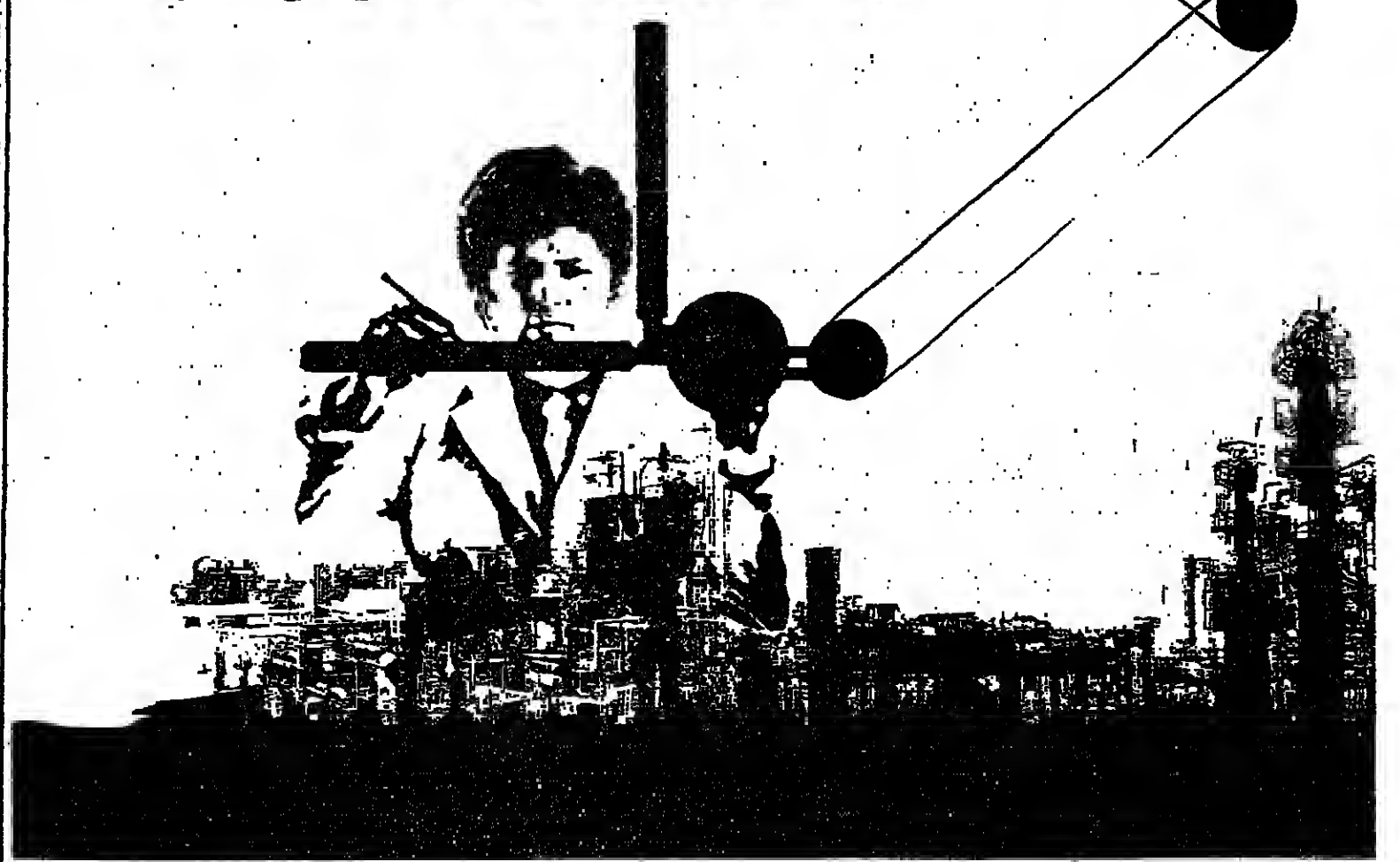
Disclosure of information by the manufacturer is thought necessary so that the best advice can be passed to the user of whatever agent is in question. Submissions from ICI argue against the required provision of information because the manufacturer's discretion on safety tests should be adequate. Its case rests on the premise that the manufacturer has a powerful interest in seeing that his products are safe.

Perhaps more relevant to this argument, Mr. V. M. Robson said between 30 to 50 new substances would have to be notified each year. The average cost would be £15,000 each a year to establish toxicological and other information and a further £5,000 for environmental details.

A large proportion would occur in one particular area, namely the manufacture of dyestuffs. Since many of them are likely to be sold in quantities of about 50 tons a year with net sales incomes of £180,000 to £200,000 a product, the cost of testing would be too stringent.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

Complete Process Plants



- CJB supplies complete plants for:-
- * Oil and Gas Processing/Petrochemicals
 - * Polymers
 - * Biochemicals and Fine Chemicals
- and is a leading Offshore Contractor world-wide
- The Group is currently executing major contracts in:-
- * United Kingdom
 - * North Sea
 - * Belgium
 - * Sweden
 - * USSR
 - * Algeria
 - * Saudi Arabia
 - * Iran
 - * Brazil

Our experience throughout the world in carrying out complete projects enables us to offer up-to-date technology and a comprehensive range of services covering:-

- * Feasibility studies
- * Commissioning
- * Process design
- * Project management
- * Engineering
- * Maintenance, operation & inspection
- * Procurement
- * Construction

We can arrange credit facilities, product marketing and other commercial services.



For your next Project contact:-
CONSTRUCTORS JOHN BROWN LTD
CJB House, 20, Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LE
Telephone: 01 262 8080 Telex: 263521 Cables: CJBVANS LONDON

INTERNATIONAL PROCESS PLANT CONTRACTORS

What is involved in being 'an ornament'

"I hold everyman a debtor to his profession, from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereto." Francis Bacon.

That quotation is on the flyleaf of a pamphlet, *Professional Conduct, Guidance for Chemists*, prepared by the Royal Institute of Chemistry. In some way this small booklet marks the beginning of the third period of modern chemistry as we know it and is a sign of the second revolution for the chemical industry.

Milestones like the discovery of oxygen by Scheele and Priestley, and the explanation by Lavoisier of combustion as a complex chemical reaction laid the foundations of the science, followed shortly by the first significant commercial applications of chemistry to produce soap and bleach for textiles. But it was the next generation of chemists who found the first dyestuffs from coal tar and how to synthesize organic compounds.

Thus the chemical industry was established, and has developed continuously over the last century, particularly over the past 30 years. At the chemical industry and many others, rapidly from infancy, a number of important reforms such as the Public Health Act of 1875 were introduced to cope with the accompanying social changes.

The need for professional bodies to complement many of the industrial activities formed part of the mood of the day. But this was felt strongest among certain chemists because of the necessity for providing qualified advisers for a wide range of commercial companies and public services.

Since the Institute of Chemistry was born (the real charter came in 1885) as the first professional body in the world to hold examinations under well-defined standards for chemists, the scope of the industry and the grades of its membership, steadily over

possible conflict that some EEC countries insist on one person being formally nominated as legally responsible to the Government, for ensuring the proper conduct of procedures and compliance with regulations for the manufacture and quality control of medicines.

In Britain the final responsibility for approval or rejection of all materials rests with a person designated quality controller, under terms issued by the Department of Health. His responsibilities cover approval of the results of all chemical, physical and biological testing of samples in the laboratory, approval of the complete sequence of documents and control procedures to ensure satisfactory manufacture and shelf-life of a product.

These duties not only demand the most expertly trained individual but one who should be independent of other divisions of the firm and should not be in a position to be over-ruled by them.

Technical differences of degree rather than kind exist between pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Continuous daily use on the skin and near the eyes of the cosmetic products raise important questions of microbiological quality, long-term toxicity and possible allergic reactions. Chemists in the cosmetics industry have more scope for setting their own standards, but have just as much responsibility to see these standards are high and are achieved.

At the other end of the spectrum of the chemist's professional interest lies the difficult task of keeping abreast of a science which is now divided into seemingly limitless specialities. The formation of the Institute of Chemistry came after a split from the learned body on this subject, the Chemical Society.

Six years ago a process of reunion started between the two in an amalgamation embracing the Faraday Society and the Society for Analytical Chemistry.

Thus between them they should maintain the standard of excellence among chemical practitioners in the private and public sectors, and foster understanding of the advances in chemical science for the next century.

P.W.

Harmony on the shopfloor is the proud boast

by Paul Routledge

If lack of publicity is any measure of successful labour relations, then the chemical industry must rank fairly high in the British league. Shopfloor troubles in the various sectors of chemical manufacture rarely make headlines, and Department of Employment statistics rate the industry as relatively strike-free.

It is the industry's proud boast that only one day a man was lost actually through strikes during the six years 1971-76, by comparison with the national average for all industries and services of a little over three days, and more than 12 days in motor manufacturing.

How does that come about? The employers say that the chemical industry in Britain is relatively young, dating in its modern form only from the First World War. And according to the Chemical Industries Association, "from its early days, leaders of the industry have shown strong concern for the people working in it."

"This was partly a reflection of their personal convictions and partly a sen-

sible realization that industrial relations must be a prime consideration in a heavily capitalized industry, where most plants need to be operated 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The CIA points to the "constructive relationship" it has had for many years with the unions. It has been a leader in joint consultation, with the earliest schemes dating back before the 1920s and developing since then in an "evolutionary manner."

Relationships have also been greatly assisted by the emphasis placed on team leadership at junior management level. The industry employs a high proportion of technically-trained people, and with the expansion of Britain's educational system they have been drawn from the full spectrum of the community, the association adds.

"All these factors have helped to avoid 'them' and 'us' attitudes in the industry, and have encouraged instead of relationships based not on confrontation but co-operation. This working style has been both the cause and the result of a

concern for people, a belief in their right to satisfaction and self-respect in their jobs, and this has been the way of life in the industry for many years."

The employers also argue that job satisfaction in the industry is probably higher than average. The two main types of work in chemical manufacture are plant operation, usually centred in a highly-instrumented control room and plant maintenance, which requires a high degree of craft skill and teamwork. The work is largely non-repetitive, with responsible decisions having to be made at all levels.

Collective bargaining in the chemicals industry is complex, because it is a collection of unrelated industries extending from large-scale production of synthetic resins and plastics to small-scale output of pesticides and disinfectants. It is the third largest manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom, and employed, at the last count, 433,000 people who produce an annual output worth £8,500 each—not far short of twice the national average.

Although there are many small companies, the industry is dominated by big firms, among them huge multinationals. ICI, one of the five largest chemical companies in the world, alone accounts for about a fifth of all British chemicals sales, and the leading two dozen firms share over half the market.

There are a number of collective bargaining bodies dealing with the different companies and different groups of products. The largest is between the Chemical Industries Association, which negotiates an agreement covering about 65,000 workers employed in chemicals, plastics and fertilizer plants. The ICI signatory union agreement is a national, company-wide agreement for both craft and general workers. Other agreements cover drugs and fine chemicals; British Oxygen; paint-varnish and lacquer; glue and gelatine; soap, candle and animal fats.

Two unions dominate the manual side of the industry, the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union, though

craft unions catering for electricians, building workers, sheet metal workers and other trades have membership and are recognized. In recent years, employers have come under increasing pressure to concede union organization of white-collar staff and supervisors.

Mr David Warburton, the GMWU national officer responsible for chemicals, agrees that industrial relations in his industry are generally good, by comparison with other sectors of the economy. But he has led criticism of the way companies invest, and the obstacles some employers place in the way of local productivity bargaining.

"It is all right people screaming for more investment, but in an industry such as ours, which is not labour-intensive, it presents us with a completely different type of problem. The industry generally is fairly advanced in its technology, and when we talk about increased investment, the employers automatically look for fewer jobs. That has been their assumption and that is why the ques-

tion of working hours is going to become increasingly important. Sixty per cent of my members are shift workers, the majority of whom work on a contractual 42-hour shift system."

A shorter working week will almost certainly be one of the long-term aspirations presented to the different employers when bargaining begins in earnest in May. But of more immediate importance is the issue of productivity bargaining. The unions insist, against the views of some companies, that incentive schemes are the proper province of shop-floor bargaining. "They want to lay down conditions at national level, and we are not prepared to have that, because it destroys the whole purpose of having a productivity agreement."

One group of workers, the paint manufacturing sector, has already settled for new national minimum rates within the Government's guidelines, but the productivity issue will be a test of the industry's envied industrial relations skills.

The author is Labour Editor, The Times.

Drive to conserve sources by greater efficiency

In spite of the general recession and the energy crisis conspiring to interrupt 25 years of unparalleled expansion by the chemical industry, many companies in this sector of the economy have been increasing the amount of income spent on research and development. The nature of these research programmes reflects changing conditions within the industry.

With raw materials becoming more expensive and scarcer—even taking North Sea oil into account for companies operating in Britain—a drive to conserve resources by greater efficiency has been given priority. This applies both to the bulk chemicals part of the business, and the speciality end which turns chemicals into drugs, pesticides, dyestuffs, photographic chemicals and the industrial laboratory in this like. Better production methods cut waste of raw

materials and the amount of fuel needed to generate process heat.

A second influence on the pattern of research comes with the increased costs of discovering new products and of carrying out safety tests on these substances. The cost of innovation has risen simply because the industry has grown to maturity. The creation of a commercially suitable new agricultural chemical, plastic or drug requires more effort.

Organic chemistry covers a vast area and though thousands of substances have been produced they represent only a tiny fraction of possible compounds. The success lies in transforming some of these into potentially useful industrial or pharmaceutical chemicals. The challenge to the research worker in a university or an industrial laboratory in this subject comes in exploiting a range of advanced techniques to perfect the synthesis of a useful material. Over the past few years the opportunities for new discoveries have widened with the development of topics like organometallic chemistry, photochemistry, polymer science and enzyme chemistry, requiring collaboration from various disciplines.

More rigorous safety tests demanded by government agencies in most of the industrialized countries have imposed a large share of the extra cost of innovation. A formidable list of controls is being reviewed by the Health and Safety Executive in Britain, by the EEC, and by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration in the United States. Most attention in the past has focused on the occupational health hazards for chemicals and the safety standards for bringing a pharmaceutical on to the market.

Long-term toxicity tests of drugs and food additives are usually carried out before they can be introduced by a manufacturer. But there are differences of opinion about the exact way in which these studies should be done before a substance can be considered safe for giving to people. Animal tests are the first step, but the relevance of the findings to human beings can be uncertain.

The obvious differences of size, shape, skin and diet between mice and men are the manifestations of enormous chemical differences which can affect the action of a drug or other agent on the organism. Whereas penicillin is normally the least dangerous of substances for a human (though acute allergic reactions can be fatal to a handful of sensitive people) it is lethal to the guinea pig in many doses. Common forms of heavy metal poisoning do not occur in a comparable way in

other animals which, in turn, do not respond in the same way as people to specific drugs.

This loophole in the armoury of the drug testers has been made worse with the demand for similar long-term toxicity tests for other agents, such as agricultural chemicals, that may be dispersed in the environment. More than one type of animal is usually chosen to assess the safety of a compound. Testing for some of the subtle damage which can occur in the function of an organ can take seven or eight years.

One important type of investigation to become essential over the past few years is the test for possible congenital damage in accordance with rigorous procedures that followed the thalidomide tragedy. Much of the other work on drugs, additives, and environmental chemicals centres on screening for carcinogenic agents.

The present methods for estimating the risk of cancer from long-term exposure to small doses of a particular material are surrounded with difficulties. A typical procedure is to take information from animal experiments conducted with doses high enough to produce tumours in an appreciable number, then interpret this as an estimate of the cancer risk to individuals above the accepted natural risk from exposure to some level over a long period. The problem is formidable, demanding a combined expert knowledge in chemistry, pharmacology, physiology and statistics to name but a few of the skills. Consequently any extensive work is expensive.

What United Kingdom and other European manufacturers are hoping to avoid is the adoption of the system of mandatory controls exercised by the US Food

continued on next page

How does the individual flourish in a company the size of ICI?

Ideas, initiative and a sense of adventure. These are the seeds of ICI's success. But how can they flourish in a company of such size and complexity? Over the past 18 months, Robert Heller, editor of 'Management Today' and one of Britain's shrewdest industrial commentators, has talked to a wide cross-section of people within the company. What is ICI really like on the inside?



Peter King - Research Director, Agricultural Division, Billingham, Teesside. The top man behind a major new investment to make protein from natural gas.

"We searched throughout the world for a micro-organism that would live on natural gas. We ended up with a product containing nearly 80% crude protein. The new plant being built will cost £40 million but it's still only a small beginning. At ICI, if people truly believe in what they're doing and they've got some sort of track record, then they tend to be given the green light."



Max White - Personnel Officer, Mond Division, Cheshire.

"When I first arrived at ICI, I was given the go ahead to introduce a psychological testing scheme of mine, in certain areas. ICI's willingness to consider new ideas is very heartening."



Ralph Hodge - Now Deputy Chairman of ICI Mond Division, responsible last year for the introduction of a new chlorine plant costing £16 million.

"With our new chlorine plant, we decided to take a bold and experimental step in a new direction. We wanted to seek complete involvement of everyone who would plan, build and work in the plant - managers, shop stewards, engineers. The core of these people - we actually call them the Core Group - worked out between them what they wanted. Here we are breaking exciting new ground to go down a path together."



Judith Mills - Marketing Representative, Mond Division, Cheshire.

"You're thrown in at the deep end, which is much better than sitting and looking over somebody's shoulder. After two years I'm responsible for handling sales worth £12 million to our customers in the Manchester area."



Geoffrey Richards - Manager of ICI's Grange-mouth works, who has set about involving all 2,000 employees on his site in the decisions he makes.

"One thing I've learned is that you often get better results by discussing problems and jointly evolving ways of doing things with the people concerned. Because then people have ownership of the system, which is terribly important. They want to make it work."

For Robert Heller, what he heard and saw at ICI led to this conclusion: "The people to whom I spoke shared the common idea that in some sense they were doing their own thing. The federal structure of ICI has been a clear factor in encouraging individual expression."

Ideas in action





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A TALENT TO APPEASE

It is now perfectly clear from the statements made yesterday by Dr Owen and by Mr Price, the Premier of Belize, that the British Government has actively been exploring the possibility of a chunk of Belize territory in return for renunciation, in some appropriate form, of Guatemala's claim for the whole territory Dr Owen emphasized to the House of Commons that the negotiations which Mr Rowlands has been pursuing have been purely exploratory, and wholly subject to reference to the people of Belize for approval, but Mr Price's statement suggests that exploratory is rather a mild word for what has been going on. It appears that not only did the British Government concede the Guatemalans that a deal over territory would meet with British approval, but in going and from Belize with various seas and reformed frontiers, an oppressive bargaining as given. The object was to find it just by much Mr Price's government were ready to give up and to recommend to their electorate, and then to get the Guatemalans to accept that point. What the exact areas are is a detail. What has emerged is a very active piece of brokerage by Mr Rowlands, the vent Mr Price's party is decided that they will give no aid at all; they stand on the territorial integrity of the

country. They will go into the next election saying so. And that is exactly what one would have expected. No deal is possible.

But that is by no means the end of the matter. These transactions are not about the possible purchase of a slice of a private person's back garden. The Guatemalans have been given to understand that Britain is very ready to make, as the sovereign power, a territorial deal over a colony. They will not revert merely to the status quo ante. They are much more likely to buttress their original claim with the admission by the British Government that it is in some sense justified. They will see weakness, and this will probably make them more, not less, belligerent. They will see that Washington has had a hand, and will deduce that the Americans put pressure on Britain, to which in some degree the British Government gave way. They will see that more than ever it is only a small government and people which resists them, not a matter of principle vital to great powers. They will note that Dr Owen said that Britain will continue its search for a negotiated settlement.

It would therefore be surprising if they now, faced with Mr Price's rejection of the whole proposed deal in principle, emulate Mexico and withdraw their claim. They will feel the less inclined to heed the solid back-

ing that Belize has for its territorial integrity in the United Nations and in Latin America. How Dr Owen or Mr Rowlands can think they have improved a difficult situation, it would be interesting to hear them explain.

The Government has again shown how flusteringly eager it is to withdraw from Britain's residual colonial obligations. But because they are small, it does not mean that basic principles are not at stake—such as not buying off aggression. The episode will hardly encourage the people of the Falkland Islands, and it may well lead the Argentinian Government to step up its claim—for the Falklanders have no such friends as have the people of Belize, except, and this may be important, in Britain itself.

Mr Price made it clear yesterday that he knew the only answer to Guatemala's military dictatorship, which is to defend Belize from bullying; and his suggestions for a Commonwealth force suggests that he thinks he needs a better deterrent than Britain, after this episode, will offer. It may well be that his stand will produce benefits in another deserving quarter—among the people of Guatemala who want to assert their human rights against an oppressive regime which would only be strengthened by foreign appeasement in whatever limited a degree.

The executions in Saudi Arabia

From Mr Anthony Edie

Sir, On Monday *The Times* (January 23) reported the execution of a 25-year-old Saudi princess and her husband for marrying contrary to a royal decree and attempting to elope together. You report that: "The executions last November, took place in the market place in Jiddah. The princess was shot in front of her husband who was then beheaded. Other Saudi princesses were taken to the market place to watch the executions."

If this barbarity had occurred in Russia, South Africa or Uganda the reaction of civilized society would have been recorded by a huge and immediate outcry. We pour millions of pounds into the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia, every year, and so we must take responsibility for the kind of regimes we are supporting and encouraging. If as in this case human rights are being outraged it is not our duty to bring such pressure as we can to bear to encourage respect for those rights.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EDIE,
Lamb Building,
Temple, E.C.A.
January 24.

From Mrs E. A. Rhodes

Sir, In the late of Man a youth is bled for his sins and the British Government has to account to an international court.

In Saudi Arabia a man and a woman are executed publicly for eloping and no one appears to be concerned.

Is it clogging the international machinery on human rights?

Yours truly,
E. A. RHODES,
Queens Road,
Watersfield,
Sussex,
January 23.

From Mr R. M. S. Lincoln

Sir, I read with disgust in your columns of the public executions of the Saudi Arabian Princess and her husband. Can we expect an outcry from the human rights organizations, the United Nations?

Yours faithfully,
R. S. LINCOLN,
49 Ragsdale,
Billerica,
Essex,
January 23.

Fighting in the Ogaden

From Mr Richard Pankhurst

Sir, Though agreeing with my friend Basil Davidson (January 24) that the people of the Horn of Africa should not be regarded as pawns in Great Power rivalry, and that reconciliation is needed, I would dissent from his thesis that the West should give recognition to the Somali Government in its armed intervention in the Ogaden.

Davidson's parallel between Garibaldi's unification of 19th century Italy and the Somali Government's present military action in the Horn ignores important differences. Garibaldi's call was for the unification of Italy. The claims of the Western Somali Liberation Front, however, include not only regions inhabited by Somali speaking people, but also areas with a largely Oromo (or Galla) population, and the city of Harar which has its own distinctive history and culture and its own Semitic language.

The use of arms for President Siyad Barre is moreover a much more complex matter than sympathy for Garibaldi in that the Somali Government's territorial claims, as embodied in the Somali flag with its five-pointed star, are not restricted to the Ogaden but apply to less strongly to a large stretch of north eastern Kenya and to much of the Republic of Jibuti. There is no reason to suppose that a victorious Somalia would not soon be seeking military solutions in these territories too.

Memories of British sympathy for the cause of Italian unification should not obscure the fact that since the United Nations, the International Court of Justice and the Organisation of African Unity all have machinery, imperfect as it may be, for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The peoples of the Horn are not to be regarded as mere pawns. It must be noted that the switch of Soviet military support from Somalia to Ethiopia does not alter the fact that the fighting is taking place in the Ogaden, a territory recognised by international law.

The redrawing of frontiers in Africa by military action can, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the OAU, only open up a Pandora's box of ethnic rivalry, and thereby hamper economic and social progress in the least developed of the world's continents.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD PANKHURST,
22 Lawn Road, NW3.
January 24.

Muslim girls' school

From Professor J. Wiseman

Sir, I read with interest that the Union of Muslim Organisations plan to finance a girls' secondary school in London, Birmingham or Bradford, and that they "do not expect the government to do it all for us".

But surely the government should do some of it? I have long advocated an experiment with the education voucher for children, but was not given the opportunity to speak to the matter during the Minister's recent whistle-stop tour.

Could there be more convincing evidence than this Muslim initiative of the need for politicians to take the education voucher seriously? Compulsory segregation is as unsatisfactory in principle as compulsory segregation; the education voucher would allow parents to follow their own inclinations without penalty.

Yours sincerely,
JACK WISEMAN, Director,
Institute of Social and Economic Research,
University of York,
Leeds, York,
January 19.

Guillotine on European elections Bill

From Mr Richard Body, MP for Holland with Boston (Conservative)

Sir, Before any Conservative MP or any member of the minority parties votes with the Government in support of its guillotine of the Direct Elections Bill, I hope he will consider the following proposals in the Bill which will have serious effects on the House of Commons.

First, the House of Commons will be reduced to a mere three days. Election law has always been a matter for Parliament and it has never been the subject of delegated legislation, and for obvious reasons. Schedule 1 of the Bill in its present form creates a precedent to the contrary. It hands over to the Home Secretary the power to make the election law governing the European Assembly.

No doubt the present Home Secretary when he comes to draft the regulations will act honourably and resist the temptation to tilt the balance in favour of the Labour Party. No doubt he will brush aside the blandishments of his own colleagues in the House and of the National Executive.

Nonetheless election law must be seen to be fair and accepted as such by all its political opponents who will include not only the Conservative, Liberal and Nationalist parties but also those not represented in the House, such as the National Front and any ad hoc group that may be formed for the purpose of fighting the direct elections. Lord George-Brown may not be alone in standing as an independent. The regulations must be agreed for them and none must be left to feel they are put in an unfair position by some ship or omission.

Those are matters for Parliament as a whole, both Commons and Lords, to examine and to ascertain that this new branch of law is manifestly fair.

If the Government wins its vote for a guillotine on Thursday, it is an obvious and total impossibility to discuss all the remaining clauses and schedules and still find time to consider the new changes necessary in this uncharted field of election law. About ten days are

needed. There is plenty of time in this session for that work to be done properly and in accordance with long established precedent.

Will the European Parliament get off to a good start if unsuccessful candidates have cause to cry foul? and are unable to seek reasons?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BODY,
House of Commons,
January 24.

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Like Geoffrey Rippon (January 24) I am in no doubt that Conservatives should support the guillotine motion on the European Assembly Elections Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday. With few exceptions the party is divided in its allegiance to the Community.

I was lucky enough to be one of the late Sir Peter Kirk's two deputy leaders of the first British delegation to Strasbourg, when the Labour Party was seriously split on the question of European integration. I know that we had our party's backing at Westminster. As well as criticising many of the European Parliament's procedures and proposals, some of which have been adopted, we expressed strong views about direct elections. When we spoke out in favour of them we were in no doubt that we had our party behind us.

Most voters, I am sure, simply do not believe that "the duty of an Opposition is to oppose everything" but are far up with seeing only too often the national interest relegated to second place behind short term party advantage.

It makes complete sense for there to be a guillotine on the European Assembly Elections Bill, if only to show that having dragged our feet and delayed things for a year, Britain now means business. What is now at stake, as Geoffrey Rippon says, is the good faith of our future governments as well as of the present one.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.

The role of judges

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, The confusion that prevails over the role of judges in relation to political questions is illustrated by three items in a single issue of *The Times* (January 24). The article "Judges and Politics" is a polemic on the relationship between Parliament and the courts, the Labour MP for Penistone stresses that in the last resort Parliament must be able to overrule the arbitrary use of power by a member of the judiciary. In answer to questions on the delayed working of the Race Relations Act, the Attorney General indicates that the Government is closely watching the efficacy of the Act as applied by judges, adding however that no one he knows has ever doubted that the judiciary should be independent.

Lord Scarman, a Lord of Appeal giving evidence before a House of Lords committee, calls for a Bill of Rights with the character of common law rather than statute law, so that judges can develop it case by case. He is unperturbed by the chairman's question whether "non-elected judges" are the right persons for that task.

I submit that there is one point in all this, that goes to the heart of it. The essence of a Bill of Rights is to lay down broad formulations, and leave judges to decide cases as they think those broad formulations indicate. For example, a provision simply forbidding "cruel or unusual punishments" leaves the judge rather than Parliament to decide whether the flogging of a convict is a cruel or unusual punishment. The parliamentary system, on the other hand, requires such points to be decided, after full publicity and debate, by democratically elected representatives of the people.

The parliamentary system has a further advantage, which this Society particularly values. It enables those affected by legislation to know in advance exactly what the rules are, rather than waiting for piecemeal judicial decisions. The latter, depend, after all, on what events happen to occur, whether those affected by them have the money and wherewithal to pursue them to the higher appeal courts.

It is true that, to work effectively, the parliamentary system requires an orderly statute book and well drafted legislation. The problems of achieving these are well known, but I also presupposes a truly democratic Parliament, and again, despite the criticisms of it I submit that in essence our system provides this.

Judges should indeed be independent, but the more they are asked

to take decisions of a political nature the more that necessary independence is threatened. It is surely for Parliament and no one else to decide in detail what the law should be on such emotive questions as how far race or sex discrimination should be penalized, exactly what types of criminal should be used against criminals, generally, when and how encroachments of free speech should be allowed, whether closed shops should be penalized, and so forth. It cannot be denied that the position has been given away to some extent by our adherence to the European Declaration of Human Rights, but we ensure that it is not given away any further.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION, Chairman,
Statute Law Society,
24 St Albans,
Hove, East Sussex.

From Mr J. G. D. Graham

Sir, When I read Mr John Mendelson's article (January 24) on the "right to protest" the judiciary by parliamentary interference, I think I felt the police state begin to close in. In the first place, as he ought to be well aware, it is possible for a High Court Judge to be removed for misconduct on an address by both Houses of Parliament.

What Mr Mendelson has in mind is that it is fairly difficult to get both Houses to condemn judicial attitudes he dislikes, and therefore he would like the Commons alone to have the power to interfere and remove judges. In my submission this would lead to judges being obliged to observe the "party line" of the majority in the Commons or be removed.

I do not think Mr Mendelson should press this case. One day some cruel parliamentary majority may force through legislation making incitement to class hatred a criminal offence in the same way that racial incitement is now an offence, or some heartless attorney general may turn the engine of sedition loose on the spreaders of class hatred.

There is authority that promoting feelings of ill will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects is seditious. The judges then decline to follow the "party line" of the then majority Mr Mendelson would be the first to protest at any attempt to discipline such judge.

Finally, Sir, who would protect us from Parliament, and Mr John Mendelson?

Yours faithfully,
J. G. D. GRAHAM,
415 Fulham Road,
Chelsea, SW10.

is still under a security ban, as is its history written by David Garnett, though I hope to publish an account of PWE in the introduction to Volume II of the *Journals of Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart*.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH YOUNG,
Beefbreak Club,
9 Irving Street,
Leicester Square, WC2.

First car in Antarctica

From Dr Warren M. Zapol

Sir, I have read with interest the history of the Volkswagen Beetle by your Bonn correspondent Patricia Clough (January 19). She is mistaken, however, in describing the Beetle as the first car in Antarctica, crediting Germany the credit British engineering rightly deserves. In September 1908, long before any VW had been built, Ernest Shackleton drove on Ross Island an Arrol-Johnson made in Paisley, Scotland (cf. Ernest Shackleton, *Heart of the Antarctic*). Shackleton's buggy did not reach the South Pole but then neither did Hitler's.

Sincerely yours,
WARREN M. ZAPOL,
Visiting Fellow,
Magdalen College, Oxford.

Control of V & A Museum

From Mr Julian Spalding

Sir, It is by no means clear how a change in the control of the V & A would bring about an improvement in the Museum's functioning as a unique educational institution. Everyone regrets the current depletion of services but it is surely wrong to lay the blame for this entirely at the door of the Department of Education and Science. The Science Museum itself has managed to take its share of the cuts without any serious disruption of its services.

A visit to almost any high street furniture store is enough to make one realise that this country still needs a central museum like the V & A, with an active policy to improve awareness of art and design, to change the control of the V & A that does not improve its functioning along its original lines and that will not guarantee the restoration of the Regional Services Department, will be a severely retrogressive step, proving, once again, that we still have a lot to learn from our Victorian forefathers.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN SPALDING,
25 Southgrove Road,
Sheffield,
January 24.

From the Chairman of the British Tourist Authority

Sir, It is a strange world when the Victoria and Albert Museum, with one of the finest collections in Europe, has had to reduce its availability to visitors at a time when the annual tourist movement is booming.

Britain is now very nearly top of the European tourist league table. This year we expect 14 million overseas visitors, bringing to Britain nearly £4,000 million of foreign currency. Our attractions do not lie in sunshine but, above all, in culture, the arts and the heritage.

How is it that one of our star attractions should be forced to shut its doors during part of the week and now be obliged to reduce its services? Surely it ought to be possible to find, with the recent improvement in Britain's economic position, a way of enabling this great national institution to fulfil its proper role. Is not this more urgent and perhaps a more important issue than who should control the V & A?

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MARKING, Chairman,
British Tourist Authority,
64 St James's Street, SW1.

From Mr A. H. Christie, and others

Sir, May we add our voices to those who have expressed their concern at the present situation in the Victoria and Albert Museum and its dependencies? As teachers of art and archaeology, whose students are required to have an extensive first hand knowledge of relevant objects, we have always considered the collections at the Museum as primary teaching material whose study is facilitated by its important reserve collections, library resources and student rooms. We ourselves, in common with many of our colleagues in colleges and universities, rely upon the Museum's facilities for much of our own research and study.

We are also aware that overseas visitors, with limited time in London, find the present position as intolerable as we do. We understand that various internal proposals have been made, as witness today's (January 23) letter from the leaders of certain Civil Service unions, for ameliorating the situation, but we feel that a more radical approach is required. It is for this reason that we support those who have called for new status for the Museum, if it is properly to fulfil the purpose for which it was established.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CHRISTIE,
JOHN BURTON-PAGE,
A. D. H. BIVALL,
MARGARET ARDLEY,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
University of London,
Malet Street, W.C1.

The Catholic left

From the Reverend Kenneth Leech

Sir, Ronald Butt (January 19), like Archbishop Lefebvre, repeats the now familiar refrain that Catholicism is the victim of a "subversion" Last week, the National Front told us how to spot a red teacher: we now await an authoritative decree on how to spot a red priest or a red cardinal. Or perhaps a red Pope—for did not the *Wall Street Journal* 10 years ago denounce the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* as "soured-up Marxism"? Now Ronald Butt is catching up.

Of course, to rebut Butt is only too easy; his wearisome column is nothing if not predictable. Yet he is more correct than he perhaps realises. The left-wing orientation of Catholicism is not the result of a subversive conspiracy ("Marxist infiltration") and, all the related clichés, but is a necessary result of Catholic dogma. This needs to be asserted firmly and unequivocally. Catholic theology, if it is taken seriously, is bound to lead its adherents to the left rather than the right.

To be a Catholic and a Conservative, theologically impossible, if proof were needed of this, one need only look at the fact that right-wing Catholics never seek to justify their political position by any appeal to Catholic theology. The Catholic left, whether in Europe or in Latin America, whether past or present, is marked by its appeal to sound theology, to Scripture and the Fathers, to the basic doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Kingdom of God, the Church and the Sacraments.

In political terms, these doctrines are bound to lead to some form of Socialism. If Mr Butt disputes this, it is up to him to demonstrate where else they could lead.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH LEECH,
St Michael's Rectory,
Hereford Street, E2,
January 23.

CHOICE OF REACTOR

The decision by the Government to allow the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board to build a new nuclear power station of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor type comes more than five years after the site has been opened after the most able choice of reactor in a third nuclear power programme for Britain. In the meantime the nuclear construction industry has been competing Advanced Gas-cooled reactors of the second nuclear power programme and is now widely running out of work. It is an order for two new gas stations provides them with sorely needed contracts.

It is not the end of the matter. The purpose of a review of nuclear reactor policy was to be on the choice of a nuclear reactor which could form a clear energy programme for the next 20 years, but that was not the case. The two stations authorized yesterday. Four years ago the Government were faced to have settled the issue by choosing a system, Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor, that existed only in small experimental power. That type has been for some time abandoned after research

and development costs of £145 million, plus cancellation charges yet to be assessed.

An alternative to the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor is the Pressurized Water Reactor of which there are more than 200 in operation throughout the world. Adoption of this variety of reactor would not have provided work quickly enough for a hungry industry. Hence proposals had been made to the Government to place an order for both types, so as to meet the forecast energy supply expected from atomic power, while establishing experience in the building of Pressurized Water Reactors. This notion only made sense if the intention was to plan for a series of Pressurized Water Reactors to provide the bulk of nuclear power over the next thirty years. In a statement to the Commons yesterday, Mr Wedgwood Benn argued that the United Kingdom's thermal reactor programme should not at this stage be dependent upon an exclusive commitment to any one reactor. Hence the Government is prepared to support a design study to see if a Pressurized Water Reactor system would be a valid option when, in 1982, the next round of nuclear stations

would probably be ordered. All that can be said, therefore, is that the issue of reactor choice for Britain has really been deferred another four years.

In fact the question has yet to be settled about the particular version of Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor to be built for the two generating boards. For there are no two identical reactors of this type that have been in operation for any length of time. With technical difficulties and delays in construction of three to four years, one stations at Hinkley Point, Somerset, and Hunterston, have been finished. And they are not operating at maximum power. Yet there have been strong arguments in the nuclear industry for "replication", or the adoption of a reactor design that would yield great economic benefits in building through repeated use of a proven design and construction method; the reason being that capital costs of a nuclear plant are between £475 and £500 a kilowatt compared with half that price for fossil fuel stations, which of course have doubled the operating costs. Unhappily the target of "replication" still seems a long way off for the British nuclear power programme.

STRONG CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Victoria and Albert Museum founded on the profits of the Exhibition in 1851 to the good design in manufacture and to show off the best British applied art to the world. With this dual function, a natural and right that the museum should be put under the control of the Department of Art in the Board of

valuable objects d'art. In this, it differs from the Science Museum, the other main metropolitan museum under the direct control of the Department of Education, which has so far managed to maintain its services despite a reduction in staff. As a result of the Government's edit, the Victoria and Albert Museum has already disbanded its 130 year old Department of Regional Services and closed its doors to the public once a week. It may soon have to close up to one third of its galleries on the days when it is open. All this at a time when it is attracting more visitors, and particularly overseas visitors, than ever before. Estimated attendance last year was more than a half bigger than in 1976.

Even if the Department of Education had not forfeited its right to administer the Victoria and Albert, its staff reduction, it is difficult to put forward a strong case for its continued custodianship of the museum. The Science Museum has a clear educational function and is visited primarily by school parties. The Victoria and Albert, at least historically, has a very different function. It is visited primarily by working artists and designers, for whom

it is an important tool of their trade, as well as by the general public who simply come to see superb examples of craftsmanship from every age. The present director wants to make the museum once again a centre of contemporary British creativity in design, serving manufacturing industry and promoting exports.

The question remains as to who should manage the Victoria and Albert, if it is not to be the Government. At first sight, the simplest answer would seem to be an independent Board of Trustees similar to those which administer the British Museum and the National Gallery. It may be, however, as Mr Hugh Jenkins suggested in a letter to *The Times* yesterday, that a more radical approach is needed to the organization and management of museums in Britain as a whole. There is certainly a case for his suggestion that there should be a Museums Council performing a similar role to the Arts Council.

Whatever administrative arrangements are finally worked out, it is essential that urgent action be taken now to stop the Victoria and Albert Museum from bleeding to death. Otherwise the debate as to who should control it will be merely academic.

in and the EEC

From Derek Bloom

was very frank of Mr h (article, January 18) to turn us into the United States. What a pity that his did not extend to retract a confident, but plainly false, assertion of economic growth with which he urged us and stay in the Common

"dependent on the sympathetic generosity of its Community partners". If he means loans, the IMF is not the EEC, and if he means grants on balance we have paid large sums to Brussels, not the other way round—without counting our annual £500m subsidy to the German balance of payments via BAOR.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BLOOM,
47 Old Church Street,
Chelsea, SW3.
January 19.

Fleeing the country

From Mr A. N. Hollis

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Antony Jones (letter, January 10) objects to comparison of exiles from the Soviet Union with tax exiles from Sweden or Britain and dismisses the motive of the latter as mere concern for the state of the bank balance.

This is a gross oversimplification. It is necessary to substitute for the

words "bank balance" the ability to lead a life of choice, to develop a business, to educate children, to provide for old age and dependents, to patronise the arts, to benefit chosen worthy causes.

The British higher rates tax payer has a long tradition of paying his taxes in a loyal and patriotic manner. With very few exceptions he would not think of going abroad to avoid taxes up to the maximum rates imposed by most civilised countries. What drives him abroad is that successive Socialist governments over the past 30 years have imposed taxes at confiscatory higher rates not in order to raise revenue, as they in fact raise a comparatively negligible amount, but with the admitted and sometimes boastful motives of restricting or destroying his choice in way of life. I agree that such persecution is not in the same category as that of the Soviet Union; it is persecution nevertheless.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. HOLLIS,
2 Broad Street Place, EC2.
January 13.

rously enough, be now that the answer is to plunge into a monetary step which would almost turn us into the United States. What a pity that his did not extend to retract a confident, but plainly false, assertion of economic growth with which he urged us and stay in the Common

re Chomsky Society

nor be alone in being by his false assertion that years Britain has been

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAINING
LOCAL
OR NATIONAL
CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

First payment of £21.95m soon for nationalized ship and airframe groups

Nicholas Hirst
First interim payment of £21.95m to the shipbuilding and airframe groups will be made in about two weeks, it was announced yesterday.

Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, wrote in a letter to Mr. Garrett, Labour, Wales, that the figure is well below stock market hopes. It had been expected that a large slice of the £21.95m would be given to the shipbuilding group, but the Government decided to split the money between the two groups.

Mr. Kaufman said: "The payments authorized are derived from a preliminary view of the Government's likely negotiating position on both the base values and on appropriate deductions under section 39 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act."

The Act lays down a formula based on share prices over a six-month period in 1973/4 which is to be used as a base for calculating the value of the assets acquired by the Government under arbitration or negotiation.

Negotiations for the total compensation to be payable are to begin next month. "Since substantive negotiations have not yet begun in respect of any company, the quality of information available to the Government on the different elements involved varies with the different companies and it cannot be assumed that the final compensation settlement in a given case will bear any particular relationship to the payment on account."

The payments, which will be made in short-dated Government stock in respect of the nationalized companies, are: British Aircraft Corporation (owned jointly by Vickers and

GEC) £5.1m; two Hawker Siddeley aviation companies £3.1m; Scottish Aviation (part of the Laird Group) £500,000; Austin & Pickersgill (owned by London & Overseas Freighters) £5.2m; Brooke Marine £350,000; Cammell Laird Shipbuilders £150,000; Hall Russell & Co £300,000; the shipbuilding and repairing activities of Swan Hunter £2.35m; Yarrow's interests £1.4m; George Clark and NEM (subsidiaries of Richardson's Westgarth) £650,000; Haworth Leslie (Engineers) £400,000; John G. Kincaid £1.45m.

A GEC spokesman said: "When you think that BAC made £40m profit in 1976, this offer would be mean even as a tip, let alone compensation for a great company." In April last year, GEC and Vickers claimed £200m would be fair compensation for BAC's nationalization.

Stock market estimates of compensation to be received by the various companies are: GEC, £5m; Vickers, £50-£75m; Hawker Siddeley, £70-£95m; Laird Group, £5-£10m; LOFS, £5-£14m; Yeoper, £5m; Yarrow, £6m; Richardson's Westgarth, £7m; and Haworth Leslie, £2-£3m.

Financial Editor, page 19

CBI chiefs warn Mr Hattersley on interference with profit safeguards in new Price Code

By Malcolm Brown
Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday warned Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, not to interfere with the profit safeguard provisions written into the new Price Code.

Sir John Medves, Director-General of the CBI, and Mr John Greenborough, the CBI President, told Mr Hattersley that they were deeply disturbed by reports that the Government might be minded to stop the system under which companies are allowed to increase their prices while being investigated by the Price Commission.

Some backbench Labour MPs—probably with the sympathetic understanding of the commission itself—have made it clear that they regard this provision as a loophole which should be blocked.

Under the safeguard provisions, the increase cannot be rolled back whatever the outcome of the investigation. The commission can, however, recommend that it is frozen at that level for up to 12 months.

Pressure is growing on the Labour back benches for a change so that prices are frozen when the commission announces an investigation.

The CBI team told the Secretary of State that the present safeguards gave only very limited protection to companies, and urged him not to accede to requests for any changes. Mr Hattersley apparently said that if and when the safeguards were reviewed the CBI would be fully consulted.

The present interim safeguards are worth only two thirds of the safeguards embodied in the old Price Code, the CBI calculates. It argues that to abolish the safeguards would be tantamount to saying that companies were guilty until declared innocent by the Price Commission.

Mr Hattersley was told that this kind of approach could only damage industrial confidence and might lead to a further holding back of investment.

The most recent and politically the most embarrassing price rise granted under

the safeguard regulations was to Allied Breweries.

This company last week won the anti-inflation 2p a pint increase originally applied for as a result of the safeguard regulations even though its price increase application is under investigation by the Price Commission.

The safeguards set down basic criteria to offer the effects of freezes or partial restrictions on price increases by the Price Commission. They stipulate a minimum margin of 3 per cent over total costs on each range of products.

As to alternative companies are permitted a minimum of 60 per cent of the margin which was earned on the products at the date of the last price increase.

The regulations, in addition, protect companies against any erosion of base margins if they have been earning less than 12.5 per cent on capital or 3 per cent on turnover.

While the interim price safeguards go some way towards alluding the discretionary powers of the commission it still has considerable powers.

Why Wall Street's nerves are frayed

Mr Donald Wooley and Mr Len Cooperman are both outstanding experts in their fields, whose views lead them to meet very different types of businessmen and whose working environments and approaches to economics are as sharply contrasting as their personalities.

Both men are deeply disappointed by President Carter's Budget and his new economic policy plans. Their disappointment is widely shared and, as both men note, the United States financial markets are likely to become still more nervous as a result.

The President has not merely increased fears of greater inflation ahead, but he has also gone out of his way to irritate businessmen, they say.

Mr Wooley is chief economist at Bankers Trust, and he argues, convincingly, that his orderly Park Avenue office in the centre of Manhattan that the size of the budget deficit is most worrying, particularly as the country is moving into the fourth year of the current business cycle.

Mr Cooperman, the flamboyant chairman of the investment policy committee of Goldman Sachs, whose desk down near Wall Street is littered with charts and statistical tables, makes exactly the same point, noting that the average length of post-war business cycles has been little more than three years.

"There is a perception in the business community and in financial markets that this Administration has no blueprint for dealing with inflation. This is not going to be changed by this new anti-inflation programme. Some businessmen say it is the forerunner to controls," Mr Wooley says.

"Carter's approach is causing added uneasiness. The 6 per cent plus inflation rate is too high and it worries people. And then you have rising interest rates as well," Mr Cooperman notes. He predicts a rise in short-term rates of about 0.75 per cent by summer and a gain of more than one percentage point in these rates for the year as a whole.

Mr Wooley expects short-term rates to be up by about 1 per cent by the end of the year.

It is not just the inflation aspects of the new administration programmes that worry businessmen. They also feel the President is "anti-business". His proposals to reduce tax deductions for business losses, frequently called the three martini lunch, is seen as a symbol of his attitude.

This tax proposal is just stupid and Congress will not buy it," one Wall Street broker said. Another said that "as far as I am concerned, good luck to the businessman who can drink three martinis for lunch and then go back to the office and work."

Everyone I spoke with on a brief trip to New York stated that the President had failed to give strong leadership. He had missed an opportunity, they said.

They thought passage of an energy Bill may help, strengthening confidence in the dollar and in capital investment, but some experts fear that rising interest rates, mounting fears of higher inflation, anxiety about another recession as the economy enters its fourth year of recovery and continuing anti-business attitudes in the White House will continue to dominate market sentiment.

Frank Vogel
in Washington

Final effort to save order for Tyne

Donald Macintyre
The last chance of Swan Hunter's retaining its share of Polish shipping contracts is on a meeting between its leaders and shipyard staffs at the Tyne yard.

Ship stewards have until 11.30 to give guarantees of non-striking. The result of the meeting will be decided by Mr Michael Casey, executive of British Shipbuilders, who flew to Poland last night where he intends to sign the £150m contract later.

He left after four hours of talks in which Confederation of

Shipbuilding and Engineering Union leaders pressed for their decision to switch four bulk carriers away from the Tyne.

The ships were reallocated—three to Govan and one to Smith's Dock on Teesside—because of a "leakfrogging" pay claim by the yard's 3,500 Boilermakers' Society members.

The CSBU leaders will put a formula to the men's ship stewards today which it was thought would involve the men resuming the flexibility agreement which they renounced last Friday.

He will be visiting Szczecin, base of the Anglo-Polish ship-

ping company being set up for the venture, and the signing is expected to take place in Warsaw tomorrow or Friday.

He said he "very much hoped" he would be signing a contract for all 24 vessels.

Minister's Pledge: Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of State for Overseas Development, will meet shipowners over the £52m shipbuilding deal with India to be finalised before going to New York: "The size of the response is overwhelming and has created a new situation. Consequently we believe it is only fair to all Airco shareholders to offer to buy all the outstanding shares at 54s 3/4."

The deal with Airco to raise BOC's holding to 49 per cent imposed tight restraints upon BOC's rights to increase the stake further. But the agreement specified that BOC could bid for the outstanding shares at a price determined by either BOC or Airco with the advice of an independent bank.

DoT aids export drive by small companies

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A two-year experiment in helping smaller and medium-sized companies meet the cost of developing new export markets was launched yesterday by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The Market Entry Guarantee Scheme, one of the measures to help smaller companies brought in as part of the Government's industrial strategy, will meet 50 per cent of the overhead costs of a venture.

Successful companies will have to repay the money within five years, including an investment return to the BOTB at the rate of 21 per cent above the clearing banks' base rate.

Because the system of repayments will be based on a levy on sales, an unsuccessful company would not meet these obligations in its agreed period, but the levy would still cease at the end of that period. Companies will pay an annual premium of



Mr David Royce, Department of Trade Under Secretary, yesterday at the launching of the scheme.

3 per cent of their potential levy contributions to offset any possible loss to the scheme.

The scheme was first outlined in October by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade. BOTB has already had 350 inquiries for aid and has since worked out the details of the scheme with industry. The scheme starts operating with about £2m.

It is open to any industry manufacturing goods in the

United Kingdom for export or to export houses representing them. There is a maximum contribution for any one project of £100,000. A £20,000 minimum has also been set.

A small group, led by Mr David Royce, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade's export development division, and including members with industrial experience, will deal with applications.

Bonn aims at up to 5 pc growth this year

From Peter Noeman
Bonn, Jan 25

West Germany today set its sights on a 3.5 per cent average increase in real gross national product this year.

Because there is a low statistical overhang from last year, the target implies that the economy will grow at a rate between 4.5 per cent and 5 per cent below the beginning and end of 1978.

The annual report on the economy, adopted by the cabinet today, acknowledges that economic forecasting can be a risky business.

Last year's growth when real GDP rose by an average of only 2.4 per cent compared to the government's original 5 per cent target, was disappointing.

Accordingly today's report stresses that the 1978 growth targets could be jeopardised by factors outside the Government's control, such as a further rise in the value of the Deutschmark of industry having to reduce its higher-than-expected cost burdens.

The report reaffirms that Bonn does not plan to take further action to stimulate the economy.

Although unemployment is again expected to average around a million, the report gives a percentage forecast of 4.5 for the Government, arguing that all possible or useful steps have been taken.

Outlining the report, Dr Otto Schlecht, one of the State Secretaries at the Economics Ministry, disclosed that it had been debated whether to set the growth target as high as 3.5 per cent in view of the recent sharp fall of the dollar and the threat this posed for Germany's exports.

But he pointed out that industry's incoming orders had risen since August last year and the most recent figures for October and November last year had shown a strong domestic demand for investment goods.

Higher trade surplus: West Germany's surplus on visible trade last year was the second highest in its history. Figures released today by the Federal Statistics Office put the 1977 surplus at DM34,400m, compared to the previous year's DM34,469m and the record surplus of DM50,846m in 1974.

On the other hand, the current account balance of payments surplus declined slightly to DM8,200m last year from DM8,455m in 1976 and was well down on the 1974 level of DM25,130m.

GLEESON

Civil Engineering & Building Contractors

The Annual General Meeting was held on January 25th at North Chesham.

Turnover	Year ended 30th June	
	1976/77	1975/76
	£54m	£52m
	£'000	£'000
Profit before Taxation	1,430	1,424
Taxation	764	770
Profit after Taxation	666	654

The following are extracts from Mr. J. P. Gleeson's speech. Results. The profit for the year is virtually the same at £1.4m, but the credit for bank interest this year is £600,000 higher at £1m. Thus the profit, exclusive of bank interest, is considerably lower reflecting the continuing pressure on our trading margins during the highly competitive times in the construction industry.

Future Prospects. It is too soon for me to anticipate the outcome for the first six months, but our expectation is that the results will not be dissimilar to the corresponding figures in the previous year. The order book remains satisfactory, there are therefore good prospects of maintaining the same level of turnover during the current financial year.

Looking further ahead, I am encouraged by recent signs of the long-awaited upturn in our industry's prospects. And, having regard to our healthy balance sheet, I feel sure the Group is in a good position to take full advantage of every opportunity arising from the hoped-for period of sustained improvement in our market.

M.J. Gleeson (Contractors) Ltd.

May open lending rate cut

The Bank of England today offered no signal to discount market that it was used to a small fall in its main lending rate.

Nevertheless the Bank could make a signal for stability overnight by forcing houses to fund to borrow for 1 days at the present MLR of 10 per cent. But the market moving towards the view that the rate might be cut for a small drop in the L.R. tomorrow.

Secure built up on the 10 per cent rate yesterday, a close of DM2.1 to the 10 per cent rate since New York Federal Reserve began to intervene in the rate on January 4.

Prudential yesterday continued steady advance, closing at 0.1 points on the day.

BOC move for full control of Airco may hinge on board meeting today

By Christopher Wilkins
Airco, the third largest producer of industrial gases in the United States, has rejected proposals by BOC International to buy the 51 per cent it does not already own for \$260m.

But Airco's board is to meet today, and there are some hopes in the BOC camp that the proposed offer could win the support of the all-important non-executive directors of Airco.

If so, BOC is likely to proceed with its bid. Assuming it won no more acceptances than those under the terms of a partial offer, BOC could emerge with 89 per cent of Airco's equity.

The decision by BOC to make a full offer is a direct result of the strong shareholder support for its partial bid which closed on Monday. This was made at 54s 3/4 and was intended to lift BOC's stake in

A decision thus devolves upon Airco's shareholders, who will be at a meeting today. Airco's board also comprises two executive directors and three BOC representatives.

If the non-executive directors decide that, in view of the shareholder response to the partial bid, the price of 54s 3/4 was a fair one, BOC would be able to go ahead with its bid despite the opposition of Airco's executive directors.

Mr. Leslie Smith, chairman of BOC, would be free to make a bid if the shareholders themselves called a meeting and voted in favour.

In its statement rejecting BOC's new proposal, Airco said that the price was "grossly inadequate for a complete takeover bid for the outstanding shares at a price determined by either BOC or Airco with the advice of an independent bank."

The deal with Airco to raise BOC's holding to 49 per cent imposed tight restraints upon BOC's rights to increase the stake further. But the agreement specified that BOC could bid for the outstanding shares at a price determined by either BOC or Airco with the advice of an independent bank.

Financial Editor, page 19

MPs' inquiry into performance of lamps was 'deliberately' misled Light bulb makers lied to help sales, witness says

Representatives of companies making electric light bulbs had "deliberately lied" to the Commons Committee on Science and Technology, an engineering graduate who has studied the industry for some years, said in evidence yesterday.

Appearing as a witness before the committee, which is investigating the durability and performance of filament and discharge lamps, Mr. Meiklejohn said he thought the committee had been misled by the industry witnesses in several directions.

Mr. Phillips executive had said that it was extremely difficult to establish the actual life of lamps. It was in fact extremely easy. On this basis, and by the industry's own statistics, one discovered that actual life was less than 400 hours, and not the 1,000 hours at which they were officially rated.

"Secret" constructional changes in lamp design by the companies, Mr. Meiklejohn said, had been devised to take advantage of loopholes in the official standards requirements.

A Thorn representative had said that supply voltage variations were well known and did not need to be measured continuously. Thorn in fact did measure such voltage variations continuously and they were significant in their effect on lamp life.

Mr. Meiklejohn said he believed the electricity boards aimed at 245 volts rather than the nominal 240 volts supply. Because of this generally higher voltage, lamp life in

British homes could be 30 per cent less than in official standards testing at 240 volts.

An Osram executive had said that a 10 per cent increase in voltage could lead to a 50 per cent drop in lamp life. This was wrong, Mr. Meiklejohn said; the 60 per cent drop could result from a voltage increase of only 5 per cent.

Thorn did not seem to have told the users on the British Standards Institution lamp committee that the actual supply voltage tended to be higher than 240 volts, Mr. Meiklejohn said; otherwise they could have aimed at a 1,400-hour optimum life.

The lamp manufacturers were deceiving the committee, Mr. Meiklejohn said, in order to keep up sales of GLS lamps (the ordinary domestic filament type).

Another critic of the lighting industry, Dr. S. J. Fraiss of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, also gave evidence to the committee yesterday. He argued that a set of rated lamp lives should be agreed, such as 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 hours, in the interest of the public.

The marking on the lamp, or package, should include wattage, length of life, and lumens (a measure of brightness), Dr. Fraiss submitted, as was required practice in the United States.

A Thorn statement last night said that the company printed life and light output information on lamp cartons for two kinds of lamp.

Kenneth Owen

'at let out of the bag' on Windscale

med from page 1
pending annually £60m to on FRB development.

any case there ought to public inquiry before proceeding with the FRB, Mr. stated. Yesterday's decision, however, also have cal implications favouring decision to proceed with nuclear fuel reprocessing proposed at Windscale, was the subject of a verbal and lengthy publicity last year, to be considered by the Secretary of the Environment.

Benn's decision had "let out of the bag on the 00 Windscale," Mr. Skeet, Conservative MP for Bedford, shouted.

Benn used the term "leak-banking" to describe Government's decision to the PWR "option" and "at this stage be dependent on an exclusive commit-

ment to any one reactor system."

But he repeated behind the device of leaving it to the "customers" to decide (he meant the generating boards) whether they wanted to make a firm order for PWRs.

He resisted an attempt to get him to make a firm commitment to build the PWR put to him by Mr Tom King, opposition spokesman on energy. The following dense wording in the Government's statement, Mr. Benn explained, had been extremely carefully prepared. It ran:

The electricity supply industry have indicated that, to establish the PWR as a valid option, they wish to declare an intention that, provided design work is satisfactorily completed and all necessary government and other consents and safety clearances have been obtained, they will order a PWR station. They do not consider that a start on site could be made before 1982. This intention, which does not call for an

immediate order or a letter of intent at the present time, is endorsed by the Government.

Roger Vielvoe, writes: Lord Aldington, chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation, said he would be very disappointed if Mr Benn's statement meant there would have to be a further ministerial reassessment before the PWR order could go ahead. Initially, he had taken the statement to mean that the two AGRs could go ahead and that, subject to the necessary consents, there would not be another ministerial decision to be taken on the PWR.

Before Mr Benn's press conference, Mr. Glyn England, chairman of the CEGB, said in a statement that the Government's decision was a good one for the suppliers, and for operators of nuclear reactors and the country as a whole.

Leading article, page 15

Abbey stays out of line with 6 pc investment rate

Abbey National, the second largest building society in the country, has once again defied the Council for Building Societies' Association by refusing to drop the rate paid to investors to the level recommended by the BSA.

Two weeks ago the BSA decided that the investment rate should be reduced from 6 per cent to 5.5 per cent from February 1 onwards at the same time as it announced that the mortgage rate was to drop from 9.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Abbey National stepped out of line in October by refusing to cut its rate to existing investors from 6.7 per cent to 6 per cent.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Beston Clark	6p to 180p	Alex Discount	3p to 25p
Broken Hill	10p to 430p	Allen H & Ross	10p to 500p
Durban Road	19p to 345p	Asa Dainton	10p to 230p
Fort Prop	12p to 65p	Bk of Ireland	7p to 345p
ERTM Bids	17p to 185p	Costain R	8p to 165p
Forrest & Alasco	10p to 590p	Utd Scientific	8p to 25p
Glaxo	7p to 597p	De La Rue	7p to 25p
		Hall M	8p to 180p

Gold edged securities little changed. Securities rally after early fall. Dollar premium 77.75 per cent (effective rate 33.38 per cent). Sterling gained 55 ppts to 1.9525. The effective exchange rate index was at 66.4.

Gold gained \$1.80 ounce to \$177.37. SDR-5 was 1.21657, on Wednesday, while GDR-5 was 0.624042. Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1398.2 (previous 1403.0). Reports pages 20 & 22

On other pages

Business appointments 21
Appointments vacant 4, 12
Wall Street 22

THE POUND

Bank buys		Bank sells	
Australia \$	1.76	1.71	
Austria Sch	31.20	28.00	
Belgium Fr	66.00	63.00	
Canada \$	2.20	2.14	
Denmark Kr	11.46	11.06	
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.75	
France F	9.42	9.10	
Germany Dm	4.28	4.06	
Greece Dr	79.50	75.50	
Hongkong \$	9.25	8.80	
Italy Lr	1780.00	1700.00	
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.24	
Norway Kr	16.26	15.90	
Portugal Esc	90.90	84.00	
S Africa Rd	2.23	2.04	
Spain Pes	168.50	159.50	
Sweden Kr	9.33	9.10	
Switzerland Fr	4.02	3.80	
US \$	2.00	1.94	
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.75	37.00	

Notes for small denomination bank notes only. The quoted securities are Treasury bills, government stocks, preference shares and other foreign currencies.

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries 20
Preliminary Announcement: Tate & Lyle 21

W. H. SMITH & SON (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited as registrars to W. H. Smith in (Holdings) Ltd. announce that some dividend warrants 24th January 1978 in respect of the interim dividend for year 1977/78 have been found to be incorrect. Preliminary investigation of the computer records shows that, while the amount paid out by way of dividend was correct, arithmetical errors occurred as between individual accounts.

The registrars have arranged for payment of all warrants in excess of those already cleared through the bulk dividend mission system) to be stopped. Some shareholders whose units have already been paid will have received an overpayment or an underpayment. The registrars are taking immediate steps to rectify the position and a further announcement will be made as soon as appropriate arrangements have been made.

A copy of this announcement is being despatched to the holders of W. H. Smith & Son (Holdings) Ltd. Baring Brothers, regret the inconvenience caused to the shareholders.

January, 1978

Overalls strike at Rover plant is called off

A strike over "smelly overalls" which halted a Leyland car factory was called off yesterday. Six track inspectors at the Rover car assembly plant in Solihull, Warwickshire, walked out on Tuesday objecting to the state of brown overalls they were offered while white coats were being made for them.

Another 3,600 workers were laid off and the company lost a day's production worth £1,500,000. Yesterday, the inspectors were persuaded to wear the overalls and went back to work, enabling car production to resume.

A Leyland spokesman said the men were now satisfied with the condition of the temporary garments.

The Times
**SPECIAL
REPORTS**
put interviews and
subjects in today's top
PERSONS

Blundell still going strong after second-half turnaround

By Bryan Appleyard

Paint-maker Blundell-Permo-glaze Holdings increased its pre-tax profits by 16 per cent from £979,000 to £1,139,000 on sales up from £14.4m to £16.9m in the year to October 31.

The comparative profit figures for last year have been restated to allow for the impending disposal of shares in the Indian associate company and a change in the policy in deferred tax.

Earnings a share for 1976 came out at an adjusted 12.5p against 7.5p originally reported and the 1977 figure is 10.3p.

The figures represent a significant improvement on the interim stage when profits were down by almost 18 per cent because of disastrous conditions in the paint market.

There was a dramatic turnaround in the second half, however, and the company managed to increase its overall volume by around 2 to 3 per cent, though the industry as a whole was static on balance.

There were two significant problem areas, however, which produced a combined loss of £200,000. These were the building chemicals division in Preston and the Scottish merchants W. H. Lowrie, which alone lost £120,000. The positions of both these divisions are under review by the board.

The liquidity position at year-end was slightly down but this has since improved, and with £250,000 coming from a property disposal in Hull and about £150,000 from the Indian

disposal, the cash position should strengthen further. A total of £125,000 of the firm FCI loan is repayable in October and the board is as yet undecided on whether to make the full repayment.

Capital spending this year could be as high as £550,000 after £460,000 last year. Stock levels at the year-end were about £4m against £3.5m at the last balance-sheet.

Currently the paint market is said to be holding on to its second half strength and the board are confident they can repeat last year's profits increase.

The final dividend is 3.08p gross, making a total for the year of 4.38p against 3.9p last time.

Late upturn awaited by Liner Concrete

The depression in the construction industry at home and in its main export markets is expected to prevail, at least during the first half of Liner, Mr P. S. Field, chairman, says in his annual statement.

But with a moderate improvement indicated in home demand for some of the contractors' plant and construction equipment manufacturers' standard products, and with its main subsidiary, Liner-Croker, well set with orders to take it beyond the halfway mark, full-time prospects will depend on the outcome in the second six months.

This applies particularly to exports, which are now suffering from the sharp decline in demand from the Middle East countries, high stock levels in the main overseas markets and a lack of available currency in many other export areas.

Though the company's year has made a poor start with business very competitive and margins tight, demand for the more specialized site-handling machines such as the Grapple site-placing vehicle has been and continues to be "surprisingly buoyant".

A week ago the directors disclosed that an approach had been made leading to discussions on the possibility of a takeover offer. The discussions were continuing but it was then too early to say whether a satisfactory offer would be made.

Total source of funds fell from £1,130m to £878,000 while their application rose from £511,000 to £1,144m. The working capital increased by £286,000 compared with an increase of £619,000 in 1976. Capital expenditure contracted for fell from £243,000 to £5,000 and expenditure authorised but not contracted from £22,000 to £1,000.

Stock markets

Caution follows euphoria warning

A warning on economic euphoria by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Joel Barnett, and fears that waterworks men, tanker drivers and power workers may upset the pay code, left the stock market unsure which way to turn yesterday.

With more stock about in the morning than in recent days the FT index was three points off by mid-day. However some better news, including hopes that a settlement in Rhodesia has almost been reached, combined with some end-of-account bonus checks to saw-back much of the fall. The FT index closed down 0.2 at 483.2.

Shareholders in Comet Radiovision could be in for a healthy dividend boost. Talk is that the group may use the offer for Henry Wigfall to bump up their payouts—already well-covered by earnings.

Gifts were quietly firm with dealers split on the prospect of a further cut in MLR at the end of this week. At the shorter end gifts added around a sixteenth in some stocks while "longs" after pushing ahead slightly at the opening fell back to end the session unchanged to an eighth better.

Lucas Industries, a weak market yesterday, dimmed a further 4p to 25p. A "hears" circular from Alldred's broker, Smith Kettlewell, estimating that profits this year will be £15m down on last time, has knocked 23p off the shares in two days.

By contrast Tate & Lyle, which has been a weak performer throughout this account,

jumped 14p to 218p on profits above most analysts' estimates. After easing to 201p before the results the shares went sharply better on the back of institutional buying and some bear closing.

Other leaders were mixed with falls of 2p to 7p in EMI at 183p, Glaxo at 597p, Tubes at 392p, Unilever at 512p, GUS 'A' at 292p and GEC at 271. Against the trend ICI added 2p to 348p while Becton at 652p and Fisons at 39p were unchanged.

Butter profits had been expected from Union Discount and when they duly arrived accompanied by a chairman's warning that the current year would not show a similar growth the shares slumped 8p to 467p before recovering to close 2p easier on the day.

Banks in general were a weak spot with National Westminster at 288p, Lloyds at 285p Barclays at 343p and Midland at 395p showing losses of four and five pence.

Satisfactory trading news lifted Bullough Securities 9p to 136p and Cantors 2p to 32p. However a Caution warning from Hickson & Welch trimmed the shares back 10p to 530p and Mears lost 2p to 22p on sharply reduced profits. Much-expected results from Blundell-Permo-glaze left the shares up moved at 67p.

BOC eased back 11p to 73p on the prospect of a battle over the while Carpets International continued. Monday's fall to close 2p down at 45p on further consideration of Australian losses. Yonghai Carpets fell 2p in sympathy to 54p.

After an initial down turn of 5p British Sugar followed Tate up and closed 5p firmer at 490p in front of today's results while BATs gained a similar amount in 280p with investors buying in front of the dividend announcement due next week.

Estates Property Investment Company was a bright spot climbing 8p to 85p after EEC

go-ahead for the company conference centre scheme Brussels.

Fashionable Piccadilly grocer Fortnum & Mason has been attracting buyers over the past few days. In a thin market and bargains are dealt in 100 shares increased 10p to a year's "high" of 59p yesterday. But with chairman Mr Garfield Weston controlling almost the entire equity it is only the hope of a bull run that the few outstanding shares it is drawing speculators.

Equity turnover on January was £83.67m (16,324 bargain). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were 104 GEC, Barnham National Westminster, Beecha Rank Organisation, Tate & Lyle, Shell, Land Securities, Luc Estates Property Investment, Common Bros, G. F. Lovell, a BOC 1t.

W Germany leads in US investment

Foreign companies announced 274 investments in the United States in 1977, the highest number since the Conference Board began tabulating the figure in 1968, the board said in New York.

The research organization said the value of the 150 investments for which figures were released came to some \$2,000m. West German companies accounted for 53 of the 274 investments last year, the largest number, with Canadian firms following with 49, Britain 37 and Japan 36.

About half of the investments were acquisitions, the board added.

About one-third represented construction of new plants and the rest related to expansion of existing facilities.—Reuter.

Countryside Props now in good trim

Housebuilders, Countryside Properties can look to the future as a better and more efficient organization because of steps taken during the past few difficult years, says Mr S. Bobroff in his chairman's statement. The group has a sound asset-base, a stock of good building land and a greater degree of self-sufficiency from their own construction division.

Mr Bobroff says that the group's current land stocks comprise in the main sites acquired during the last two years. The directors consider that the present aggregate value of land owned is "considerably higher" than shown in the balance-sheet.

Good progress is being made on the neighbourhood scheme known as Chelmer Village, at Chelmsford, Essex, and by the end of December some 30 houses had been completed. Detailed planning permission

for the Chelmer Village shopping centre, including an ASDA superstore, has been granted and this will further enhance the group's house sales on this development. The group has contracted to purchase in phases further land which, together with the land already acquired, is sufficient to build in the region of 2,000 homes in this unique new neighbourhood.

The construction division is now well established and in addition to carrying out the majority of the group's house-building work it has recently completed the construction contracts forming part of three package schemes for local authorities.

The group's involvement in commercial property development has continued on a cautious basis, although several new projects—now being

actively considered.

Trafalgar House

Property sector hopes for lead

Prime yields of 5 per cent are common parlance in property circles nowadays, but whether initial returns have actually fallen to this level, or whether the sector has merely talked itself into believing this is how values should now be indicated is another matter. What ever the case, estate agents, fund managers and developers need a lead and are hoping that Trafalgar House will provide it.

When Trafalgar's chairman, Mr Nigel Brookes, addresses the annual meeting at the Baltic Exchange this morning, his audience will be expecting a call of the two recent major City of London property sales. All that his deputy, Mr Victor Matthews, has disclosed so far is that conditional contracts have been exchanged and the disposals will realize £40m.

Details of locations, purchase prices and so on are still officially under wraps but it seems almost certain that the two buildings concerned are Billiter Buildings and Leadenhall.

House which are both in the City's insurance quarter. Leadenhall House, completed in October, 1974, will be a rather complex deal: the Crown Commissioners are paid 29 per cent of the rack rent by the Church Commissioners, which have a head lease on the building, and Trafalgar House is splitting the remainder equally on a side-by-side basis.

Trafalgar is said to be getting in the region of £10m for its interest, which assumes that Billiter will fetch about £30m.

Billiter is currently occupied by Alexander Howden, the insurance broker and it has been rumoured that the tenant is buying the premises. True or not, the deal will not look particularly bullish for the sector because the current rent of £1.8m implies an initial yield of 6 per cent, one point off the 5 per cent target.

The return will rise to about 7 per cent when the in-built rent increase to £2.2m comes into effect later this year.

Trafalgar has also indicated that it is negotiating the sale of other properties—the group has long since decided that the investment property market is not place for a publicly quoted company—and the major projects started some 13 years ago, it is understood that terms have been agreed on either the partially-let Broad Street House or the under Bush Lane House in Cannon Street. This deal is also said to be significant but, although it will exceed the price paid for Leadenhall House, it should not match the consideration for Billiter Buildings. Like Billiter and Trafalgar's other major City premises at 120 Fenchurch Street, these two sites were completed in 1976.

Bullish or not, Mr Brookes' pronouncements will have a significant impact on short-term property investment confidence, and shares in the sector have fluctuated sharply since details and rumours began to leak out last week.

Ray Maughan

Racal buys Fairley firm for £700,000

The Racal electronics subsidiary, Racal-Datcom, Sebury-based communications security specialists, has acquired Fairley Electronics, one of Fairley group of companies, £700,000.

The acquisition was mediated through Sir Chm Hardies, Receiver of the Fairley Company Ltd.

Fairley Electronics is located at Barnstable, Devon, on a 6,000 sq metres site and formed in 1971. It designs, manufactures a range of communications security equipment.

Mr Gerry Smith, director of Racal-Datcom, commented: "The acquisition of Fairley Electronics Ltd. is a significant move in our expansion to provide us with extra facilities for research and product and further personnel skills on our staff."

For the current year, turnover of the Racal-Datcom group will be in excess of £1m. In 1978-1979, turnover is expected to be about £8m.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)
7½ Per Cent 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970
Due March 1, 1985.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1978, \$3,600,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for each redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION									
26	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
38	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
42	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
50	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
58	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
66	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
74	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
82	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
90	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
98	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
106	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
114	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
122	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
130	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
138	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
146	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
154	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
162	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
170	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
178	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
186	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
194	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
202	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
210	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
218	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
226	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
234	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
242	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
250	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
258	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
266	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
274	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
282	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
290	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
298	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
306	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
314	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
322	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
330	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
338	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
346	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
354	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
362	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
370	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
378	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
386	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
394	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
402	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
410	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
418	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
426	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
434	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
442	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
450	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
458	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
466	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
474	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
482	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
490	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
498	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
506	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
514	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
522	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
530	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
538	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
546	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007
554	1000	3814	5074	7274	9274	10001	12002	14004	16007

FINANCIAL NEWS

Outside industrial unrest will hit Redman interim

Our Financial Staff
Industrial unrest affecting customers and suppliers the first quarter of the year was not an encouraging start for Redman Heston, the Worcester-based heavy and specialised engineering group, the annualing in London was told. Mr. Murray, confirmed that profits for the full year would show further improvement at the end of the year. Orders were down 22 per cent, orders were up by more than 20 per cent. Orders in hand nearly a third higher at the same time last year.



Mr. Angus Murray, chairman of Redman Heston.

Mr. Murray told shareholders that the group's trading pattern in the year ended September 30 showed a marked change from the previous year. In that period, the first six months accounted for just over 50 per cent of total sales of £31.1m. This was a substantially higher percentage than that recorded in previous years. Pre-tax profits at the interim stage reflected this unusual trend even more significantly in that they accounted for more than 40 per cent of total pre-tax profits of £2.5m for 1977, almost double the percentage achieved for the same period in previous years.

Two-for-one scrip from Thomson Organisation

By Our Financial Staff

A two-for-one scrip issue is being proposed by the Thomson Organisation in order to aid the marketability of its shares. In the stock market, the shares gained 13p to 650p on the view that the share price will not fall in proportion to the increased issued capital because of increased investor interest. At last night's price, the shares are by far the "heaviest" in the newspaper and publishing sector, with most companies' shares selling to the 100p to 200p range and with only two others over the 300p mark. Additionally, the bulk of the shares are thinly held—of the 43.1m shares currently in issue, 79.8 per cent are held by Thomson family interests through Thomson Scottish Associates and Thomson British Holdings, leaving only 5.7m ordinary shares held by outside investors. After the scrip there will be 26.1m shares in the free market. The company is also proposing to increase the number of unclassified shares—none are currently in issue—to the same proportion of the authorized ordinary shares as now. The scrip move will first require an extraordinary general meeting to increase the authorized share capital from £23m to £50m.

Cheltenham, Bristol & West at fresh peaks

By Margaret Stone

New landmarks were reported by both the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society and the Bristol & West Building Society yesterday. The Bristol & West, fifteenth in the building society league table, reported that the year's lending (covering 1977) exceeded £100m for the first time; Cheltenham & Gloucester, ranking seventeenth, reported that its total assets are now more than £500m at £504.9m. In a year of records for the building society movement as a whole, Bristol & West reported assets up by 30 per cent at £500m, including the transfer of engagements of £9m from the Swansea-based South West Wales Building Society. Loans during the year totalled 12,600 compared with 12,000 in 1976 with the average advance of £8,000 showing only a 5.3 per cent increase. The modest increase says the B & W reflects both the small increase in house prices last year and the restraint on the part of the housebuyers who did not over-extend themselves. Growth rate of the Cheltenham & Gloucester was 26.5 per cent and new income and home loan records were also established last year. The society reported that at the end of the year pipe-line commitments amounted to £23.9m compared with only £6.5m a year ago. The Portland Building Society also presented its results yesterday, and revealed that net income into the society was double that of 1976. Total assets rose 21.4 per cent to almost £160m and mortgage advances were 23.5 per cent higher at £33.5m.

Cut in stock appreciation takes toll of Jas. Austin

By Michael Clark

A reduction in the amount of stock appreciation at James Austin Steel Group, is chiefly blamed for the dip in pre-tax profits from £324,000 to £406,000 for the six months to September 30. Increases in steel prices played a major part in the preceding full year's results, but have not done so this time round. Mr. Edward Firth, chairman, gives warning in his statement with the results, that no major improvement in demand or in profit margins is expected in the near future, although, he adds, the current effort to promote price stability in the steel industry is a hopeful sign. It is likely however, that the profit for the full year to March 31, will be comparable with last year's figure of £88,000. Turnover of this West Yorkshire-based steel stockholder, has also fallen from £5.92m to £5.88m sending margins sliding from 8.8 per cent to 6.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the interim dividend is lifted from 3.03p to 3.4p gross. Turnover in the steel division has been maintained to the half-way stage, but the appreciation of sterling abroad is making export business harder to obtain. As a result, turnover is expected to be slightly lower for the full year. However, profit margins, excluding the influence of stock appreciation, are somewhat better and it is hoped to maintain this improvement.

Bullough top first-time £3m and going well

Currently bidding for New

man Granger Industries, Bullough, which makes engineering products like caravan chassis and vehicle components, turns in pre-tax profits for the year to end-October last almost 42 per cent higher at a best-ever £3.05m against £2.15m last time. Tax however was much heavier at £1.23m compared with £536,000, reflecting compliance with E.D. 19. Comparisons are stated accordingly. Earnings a share rise from 25.9p to 29.2p and assets a share from 145p to 167p. The total payout is lifted to the maximum permitted—from 7.72p gross to 8.46p. Capital investment was again about £1m and substantially higher expenditure is planned for the present term to meet high demands and to achieve greater efficiency. Meanwhile the current year has started well and the outlook is for a further improvement in earnings.

being more than doubled, from 2.5p to 6.15p. This is the maximum allowed. These excellent results mark the completion of Status's recovery from the hefty knock to profits that it took in 1973-74.

The improvement in the property market enabled it to sell and leaseback three major properties. The proceeds of sale of these properties have been used to repay the £1.4m medium-term loan and a mortgage of £147,000—so cutting the overall medium and long-term debt from £1.77m to £231,000.

Mears Bros take steep dive

A combination of factors bit Mears Bros Holdings, the construction and plant and equipment distribution company, heavily in the year to September 30 last.

Turnover fell from £46.06m to £40.08m and pre-tax profits slumped from the previous year's record £916,000 to just £110,000. In the first half, they were up from £275,000 to £300,000 on a slightly reduced turnover.

After tax of £26,000, against £543,000, there is an extraordinary debit of £325,000, compared with a £539,000 credit last year. The result is a group loss of £241,000, compared with the previous year's £912,000 profits. However, with improved prospects for the current year, the total gross dividend is maintained at 2.69p.

Standard Oil increases its 77 revenue by 14 pc

Standard Oil Co of Indiana, parent company of Amoco

International Oil, reports consolidated net earnings of \$1,000m (about £526m) for 1977—a 14 per cent increase on the \$888.2m earned in the fourth quarter of last year. Estimated earnings totalled \$1.6m up 29 per cent from \$1.2m in the corresponding period of 1976. Total sales for 1977 increased by 10 per cent from \$12,700m to \$14m, while fourth-quarter sales were \$3,800m against \$3.2m for the 1976 quarter. John Sweeting, chairman, said that the increase in earnings reflected better performance from most areas of petroleum operations, natural gas prices in the States and Canada, and led domestic refined products. Partially offsetting improvements were taxes on operating costs, increased expenditures on exploratory drilling in America, and lower earnings from foreign operations. Translation losses of \$23m in 1977 compared with losses of \$7m in 1976.

International

three-year debentures with the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) SA and Finabai SA, a Luxembourg subsidiary of the Bank of America, and \$3.5m of three-year first mortgage bonds to an investor group comprised principally of major shareholders and directors of Brisa. These private placements, which are subject to the regulations of the Montreal Stock Exchange, are accompanied by 20,000 three-year warrants per \$100,000 par value, which entitle the holders to purchase shares of Brisa for \$6.50 each. These funds will be used to increase the working capital of Brisa and to buy current issues of the outstanding sinking fund debentures. Regular deliveries of crude oil from the Rubelsanto field in Guatemala are now being made by truck at the rate of 600 barrels per day. These deliveries will increase to approximately 2,000 by the end of the year. The Rubelsanto-East coast pipeline, which is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 1979, is designed for 15,000 barrels per day with an ultimate capacity of 50,000.

Kaiser Aluminum

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation of California, has voted to increase the corporation's quarterly common stock dividend to 40 cents a common share from the 35 cents paid in the earlier quarter—an increase of 14.3 per cent. Mr. Cornell Maier, president said: "The board's action reflects Kaiser Aluminum's improved earnings performance, our confidence in the aluminum industry in 1978 and future years, and the results being achieved by our diversified businesses." The increase in the dividend—the second in less than 12 months—was consistent with its primary objective—to improve the return shareholders received on their investment.

Resources Int

Resources International S.A. (Bris) announces has completed a new arrangement amounting to \$8.5m (about £4.4m), consisting of the sale of a \$1m loan from a Manhattan Bank and placements of \$4m of

ss appointments

Chief for Associated Unit Manufacturers

Don Palmer has been appointed chief executive of Associated Unit Manufacturers. Mr. Scott Haddock has joined the board of directors. The new chairman of Associated Unit Manufacturers is Lord Vessy. He is to be president of the Institute of Meat in succession to Mr. Ronald Lickorish. Mr. G. Richards and Mr. P. D. Tuart are nominated directors of UAC International. Mr. P. R. Marriott is retiring. Mr. B. F. Robinson has been elected to the board of IBM United Kingdom Rentals. Mr. Michael Crosby has joined the board of Crosby Spring Interiors. Mr. Nicholas Clayton has resigned. Mr. R. S. Brown has been made a director of Temple Bar Investment Trust. Mr. R. W. Holder joins the board of UNK International as a non-executive director. Mr. Stanley Denby becomes a director of W. & F. C. Bonham & Sons. Mr. Gerard Mackworth-Young has been made a director of the London Board of Halifax Building Society. Mr. J. S. Braybrooke has additionally been made deputy managing director of Clubb & So. Mr. Graham Day has been made financial director of Wednesbury Tube and a director of Glyward Tubes & Structures. Mr. K. I. Beake, Mr. D. J. Nicholls, Mr. D. Sauer, Mr. I. Stewart and Mr. I. Wilson are now directors of the Noble Lowndes personal financial services division of Lowndes Lambert Group. Mr. David Moxey has been made managing director of EBA. Professor Silvio Golzio, chairman of Credito Italiano, has become chairman of the Italian Banking Association. Mr. Raymond Wheeler has joined the board of Henry Sykes.



Mr. Cube prepares for the 'eighties

Tate & Lyle's 1977 pre-tax profits were £43.9 millions, compared with £52.5 millions in 1976.

These results reflect the cost of financing the Manbré and Garton takeover and a major investment programme which will broaden our operating base for the nineteen eighties. In 1976 and 1977, Mr. Cube spent £170 millions to expand existing businesses at home and overseas and to enter new areas for long term profit, employment and growth.

TATE + LYLE

Out of sweetness came forth strength

Copies of the Chairman's Statement and Preliminary Figures may be obtained from Eric Wright, Secretary, Tate & Lyle, Limited, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3R 6DQ.

BLACK & WHITE
SCOTCH WHISKY
More ye go

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts little changed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Jan 26. Dealings End, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 7.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

COMMON STOCKS										COMMON STOCKS									
Low Company										Low Company									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price Change Price P/E									
1977/78										1977/78									
High Low										High Low									
Price Change Price P/E										Price									

**5 Denmark Street,
London. W.C.2.
Tel: 01-836 1316.**

Greene Greene

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

SECRETARY OR TOUR OPERATOR

Managing Director of this leading travel agency requires an experienced secretary. Successful applicant must be capable of working unsupervised and dealing with correspondence during the Managing Director's absences overseas.

Candidates must be well educated, over 25 years of age and have previous experience of travel industry.

Salary will be negotiable from £3,700 per annum with an annual bonus and 3 weeks' day abroad.

Please write for an application form quoting No. PA 144 to:

Thornhill Baker Personnel Services Ltd,

Fairfax House,

Fulwood Place,

London WC1V 6DW.

Secretary/Administrator

Dynamic leader of effective charity engaged in vital help for the disadvantaged is looking for a secretary, ready to administer the Trust. Terrible working conditions. Very difficult Director. Wonderfully understanding work. Salary and conditions adequate. This demanding task for a person with drive, organisational talent and interrelated self confidence.

Please write with C.V. to:

Roger Watkins,

P.O. Box 94

London, W.C.2.

Record Company

Manager, Accounting needs help in the shape of competent Secretary, who can also assist on the in/Accounts side. An interest in figures and finance in an accounting department would be valuable. Shorthand is not essential, but good typing, a liking for hardwork is! Please ring the Personnel Officer, RCA Records on 01-499 4100.

appears every day and featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays

Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Empty Times-

SECRETARIAL

MAN/ENGLISH

Secretary, P.A. to a senior manager in a large company. Age 25-35, with minimum 5 years experience. Salary negotiable. Please write to: The Times, 1, The Times.

SECRETARIAL

DIRECTOR'S P.A.

Required for distinguished, long-established firm. Excellent salary and conditions. Please write to: The Times, 1, The Times.

SUN 'N' SAND

and scale down the! This is a rare opportunity for a young man to work in a sunny, pleasant environment. The job involves a lot of travel and a good salary. Please write to: The Times, 1, The Times.

OVERSEAS DIVISION

SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1V 9PB

01-499 0092-01-493 5907

Industrial Relations

Administrative Secretary

Salary range £3,216-£3,799

You have excellent secretarial and administrative skills. You are a dynamic, energetic person with a good knowledge of industrial relations. You are looking for a challenging job with a good salary. Please write to: The Times, 1, The Times.

REGENCY STREET

C. £4,000

M.O. needs lively secretary to help in his Business Admin. Company. Wide variety of clients. Small informal and friendly office. Must have good S.H. telephone manner and be figure minded. Scope for advancement.

Phone Michael Melton 01-437 3488

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS SERVICE

Radnor House, 82-87 Regent Street, W.1.

SEC/PA ADVERTISING COMPANY

Very responsible position in an exciting and fast moving advertising company. The job involves a lot of travel and a good salary. Please write to: The Times, 1, The Times.

Salary £3,500

Acorn Personnel Services of Maddox St., W.1

Secretary

c. £4,500

Our Client, a large international organisation, is seeking a first-class Secretary of exceptional ability to work with their President.

Aged 28 plus, you'll need to have a very good secretarial background with excellent shorthand and typing speeds. Dealing mainly with personal and social engagements, you'll have a diplomatic and a flexible disposition, good educational background and able to mix easily in all social circles.

Based in luxurious Mayfair offices, you'll be expected to run the office alone in the absence of the President. Hence you'll need to be a master of competence and efficiency.

Please write with brief details of career to date, to:

Jacky Birchall at Royds Recruitment

ROYDS

Royds Recruitment Ltd, Royds House,

Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE.

Secretary-Kingsbridge

We are seeking an experienced Secretary (aged 25-35 years) to work for one of our Group Legal Advisers in modern offices at Kingsbridge. Previous legal work would be useful, but is not essential. However, a calm and pleasant manner, coupled with good shorthand/audio and typing speeds are of prime importance. In addition to a competitive salary, we offer free lunches in our Staff Restaurant, four weeks holiday, medical cover, Pension Scheme. If you are interested in joining a small and friendly department, please contact: 01-584 7070, ext. 455.

Miss Pam John, Personnel Department, The Bowater Corporation Limited, Bowater House

Kingsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

THE BOWATER CORPORATION LIMITED

YOU'LL GET ON BETTER...

with Bowater Scott brand leaders in quality paper disposables. You have probably used our Scotties paper towels. Right now we are seeking a P.A. to our Personnel and Public Affairs Director.

You will do better with us in lots of ways, for a start you will be paid well, you will like the holidays and fringe benefits are excellent. Not to mention the job interest, the friendly atmosphere and modern open-plan office overlooking Hyde Park, right by the Kingsbridge office.

Soundly like the job you are looking for? Then write or phone for an appointment quoting Ref P/255 to:

Miss Simone Slade

BOWATER SCOTT CORPORATION LTD,

BOWATER HOUSE

88 KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON SW1X 7LR.

Tel: 01-584 1393

HOLIDAY COMPANY

A specialised travel and holiday company is seeking a person to help organise their summer and winter programmes.

Responsibilities include programme planning, booking, and organising of accommodation, budget and brochure production.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Previous experience of travel or linguistic ability and willingness to travel are prime requirements.

Personal Assistant

£3,800

Corporate Time Ltd.-the Citizen Watch Company-have an exciting vacancy for an experienced secretary/shorthand typist seeking additional responsibilities with job involvement. A mature tactful person around 30 with plenty of enthusiasm and drive would suit us. Do you fit our bill? If so don't hesitate-telephone now.

Mrs. Braschler 01-242 8889.

Chief Executive's Secretary

The Chief Executive of Charringtons Industrial Holdings Ltd. (part of the Coalite and Chemical Products Group) requires a smart, efficient and unflappable Secretary, capable of organising and coping with the administration of his busy life.

Several years experience at similar level are essential and an added advantage would be the ability to arrange small private luncheons. The situation is based in Fleet St. (Chancery Lane) and is open with added benefits of staff discounts, 4 weeks annual holiday and hours of 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PLEASE TELEPHONE MISS MURTAGH, 404 5972

ADMINISTRATIVE POST WITH CLIENT CONTACT

Old established company representing leading overseas manufacturers of garments and textiles invites applications from persons over 25 years to join small organisation. Must be used to working on own initiative. Shorthand/typing and typing skills essential. Excellent salary and LV's. Own office. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Applicants (not agencies) please telephone:

Managing Director: 935 8256

with a view to arranging interview for Monday 30th/February 31st January, 1978.

PARFUMS GIVENCHY LTD

SECRETARY/P.A.

to Sales Manager

We require an experienced, well-educated Secretary with good basic skills and telephone manner. Knowledge of French and an aptitude for figures would be an advantage. Salary £3,500. Luxury offices. Interviews early February.

Write enclosing C.V. to the Sales Manager,

PARFUMS GIVENCHY LTD

22 Old Bond Street, W.1

LONDON'S BUSIEST

FASHION P.R. AGENCY

requires efficient second-in-command with business or journalistic background. Driving an advantage. Clients include some of London's top fashion designers and shops. Salary negotiable. Company van + fashion perks.

Please telephone Lynne

Franks on

01-240 3089

SEC/P.A.

in Public Relations

Managing Director of new West End based P.R. Marketing company needs an experienced, smart and versatile secretary capable of working on own initiative. We offer good prospects and generous salary to the right person.

Tel: 437 7141 for interview.

Senior Secretary

c. £4,250

Top secretary required by international group, shortly moving to London. The work is interesting, responsible and varied with ample scope for personal initiative and involvement.

Four weeks' holiday, own office, generous benefits.

Please ring 628 5952

ROOM AT THE TOP

£3,500

Great opportunity for capable P.A. Secretary. Commence back-up to go ahead. Advise Director of busy New York office. High confidential confidence and wide range of subject matter. Good shorthand/typing skills and fast for dealing with clients at all levels essential. For confidential information, telephone Mrs. L. Levy, 01-580 4482.

PLEASE PHONE CLARE

URGENTLY

01-252 7248

PA/SECRETARY

US to 33, for MD of well established Co. N.W.1. Not a N.W.1. position. Co. where you will be given scope to use initiative in sales and marketing. Excellent salary and benefits. Miller & McNish Personnel Consultants, 637 7868

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

For super offices in Green Park, to work for Regional Director for the Far East. Excellent salary and benefits. Miller & McNish Personnel Consultants, 637 7868

HAVE JOB... WILL TRAVEL

As Secretary/P.A. become part of a field-working team within a N.W.1. international Co. where you will be given scope to use initiative in sales and marketing. Excellent salary and benefits. Miller & McNish Personnel Consultants, 637 7868

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 12

MUSCAT-OMAN

Versatile, energetic, personable career minded Secretary/Girl Friday, aged between 25 and 35 with a good all-round knowledge of secretarial duties and household management required to join an already established team of secretaries and to assist top international businessmen with the running of his house and office work.

Successful applicants will receive a tax-free salary of £5,000 per annum with free board and lodging and 4 weeks' holiday per annum, with return airfare paid.

Please write with full C.V. to:

Miss E. J. Hart,

30 Wilton Crescent,

London, S.W.1.

BILINGUAL ENGLISH/GERMAN

SECRETARY/P.A.

c. £4,000 incl. Christmas Bonus

Well spoken secretary with a pleasant disposition required by Managing Director (who travels frequently) and his small team of busy City office (E.C.3) of German Reinsurance Co. Previous experience essential. Hours 9 to 5, 4 weeks' holiday.

Tel.: 01-626 2566

SECRETARY PA

Urgently needed for Chairman of group of companies

Luxury offices situated in Knightsbridge. Responsible job requiring good formal skills and ability to do own day-to-day correspondence.

Salary £4,000 negotiable

L.V.s plus 3 weeks' holiday

Phone 01-235 8867

STOCK SOUK

£4,000 neg.

This cultured cosmopolitan Group of Banks dealing with the Middle East moved recently into the most prestigious offices in the City, and their Head of Secretaries needs a new Secretary. He's American, in his 40s and his wife is a really lovely girl. Looking for a job in the City, but not enough to talk in an informed and intelligent way to important international clients, so please write to him for details. Please write to him for details.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES

36 Trump Street EC2V 8DA

01-606 1611

DESIGN

INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Has Two Vacancies:

1. SECRETARY P.A. for Director, Shorthand essential.

2. RECEPTIONIST TYPIST

To work automatic

PMX 4 x 6.

To work with a friendly young team on a variety of projects. Salaries negotiable.

Please telephone Sarah

on 584 4513

Secretary

Administration/Personnel/Industrial Relations

LONDON W.C.1

c. £3,800 as neg.

Varied work in connection with personnel and industrial relations. Professional organization with London and 2 provincial offices. High confidential confidence and wide range of subject matter. Good shorthand/typing skills and fast for dealing with clients at all levels essential. For confidential information, telephone Mrs. L. Levy, 01-580 4482.

PLEASE PHONE CLARE

URGENTLY

01-252 7248

PUBLIC RELATIONS

£3,500

Go ahead Director of international P.R. company needs a competent and ambitious P.A. Secretary, good organizational skills and a good background in P.R. to pursue and develop in stimulating environment.

Please telephone Belinda

ANN PETER

01-499 2271

SUPER SECRETARY

required by M.D. of Property Company in Bond Street. Interesting job. Must be efficient with cheerful personality. Age 25+. Salary c. £4,250. Please call Vanessa on 01-499 2271

MANAGING DIRECTOR

of a small but very busy Tour Operating Company needs a personal assistant, with the ability to make decisions. Age group 25-30 plus. Good typing essential. Knowledge of French/Italian helpful.

Salary £4,000

4 x 4s. hole and holiday perks.

Telephone today and ask for Miss Liz Radley-Smith

01-351 2196

CITY WINE MERCHANT

requires part time P.A. 10-12 hours, 4/5 hrs a day.

Good money

Reply to The Advertiser,

102 Newgate Street,

St Paul's, London EC7A 7AP

educational and business Courses

12 MONTH MBA from

Top People's Granada—the Coleman Milne Minister.

and TR7. Mercedes 3300 SL.
Sportschire Ltd. 01-599 8309.
SELF DRIVE Route Royce /
Daimlers. —01-257 1855. Ward,
Ingrons.



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries to connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:

Classified Queries Dept
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Animals and Birds
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Business and Finance
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Education and Training
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Health and Beauty
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Home and Garden
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Law and Legal
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Leisure and Travel
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Lost and Found
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Missing Persons
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Obituary Notices
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Real Estate
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Religious and Spiritual
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Science and Technology
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Social and Community
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Sport and Recreation
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Transport and Travel
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Weather and Climate
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

World and International
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

With God all things are possible.
—St. Matthew 19:26

BIRTHS

AUSDEN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Ausden, a son, James John Ausden.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

BALDWIN—On January 25th, to the wife of Mr. J. Baldwin, a son, John Baldwin.

MARRIAGES

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Baldwin and Mrs. J. Baldwin.

DEATHS

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

On January 25th, 1978, at the Church of St. Andrew, London, the death of Mr. J. Baldwin.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

£100 from you—
£1,000 TO CHARITY

Unbelievable?—but if you pay £100 at anything like the highest rate, a loss to you of £100 spendable income would give us around £1,000 to support desperately needed research and pioneering projects in Mental Health.

If you have £1,000 (or more) uninvested capital, please write to us for details of how an interest-free loan (repayable at seven days' notice) will help in the fight against the despair and economic consequences of mental illness.

The Mental Health Foundation
8 (T3), Wimpole Street, London W1M 8JY. Tel. 01-580 0145.
Britain's Central Charity for Mental Health.

EMBAJADA DE ESPAÑA

Aviso a los Españoles
Formacion Censo Electoral

El Real Decreto 3.541 de 31 de diciembre de 1977 establece la formación de un censo electoral especial para los españoles en el extranjero.

A esta efectos, el censo de los españoles en el extranjero se formará en los Consulados de España en el extranjero.

Los españoles en el extranjero que deseen votar en las elecciones generales de España, deben inscribirse en el censo electoral especial.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

La inscripción se hará por correo certificado al Consulado de España en el extranjero.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI CHALET PARTIES 28th Jan.

UNBEATABLE VALUE FROM ONLY £120

Take advantage of last-minute availability and marvellous snow and join one of our Ski Chalet Parties in a top Alpine resort on 28th January.

Sauz Fe, Serrit, Chavallier, San Marino, San Vigilio, Montgénére, Saiz d'On, Madona, San Cassiano, Courmayeur (1 wk), St Anton, Selva, Méribel, Courchevel 1650/1550, Tignes, Cervinia (1 wk), St Anton, Selva, (La Tamba 1 wk).

Also a few chalets, hotel & self-catering vacancies for 1 & 2 weeks on other dates.

Our Chalets are looked after by English girls and our prices include flights, car transfers and full board—fruit juice, port wine and hotted eggs with breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, three-course dinner with wine and coffee. Ring for our brochure (only) 01-589 6818 (24 hours), or contact us during office hours—our butler as they're many beds left!

SKI SUPERTRAVEL
22 Hans Place, London SW1X 0EP. Telephone: 01-584 5060.
Established 1964 Bonded Members of ABTA

DEPARTURES EVERY SATURDAY FROM MANCHESTER (£10 suppl.) & GATWICK

GIVE THE FAMILY A BIG HOLIDAY TREAT THIS YEAR. THE ROCKIES

CP Air Freedom Wheelchair holiday to the Rockies, Colorado, USA. 12 days, 11 nights. Departing 1st Feb. Price £1,200.00. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, meals, drinks, sightseeing, and more.

WORLD WIDE REDUCTIONS. Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Canada, USA, etc. Special offers on flights, transfers, accommodation, meals, drinks, sightseeing, and more.

PORTUGAL. ESTORIL. 5-star luxury holiday. 12 days, 11 nights. Departing 1st Feb. Price £1,200.00. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, meals, drinks, sightseeing, and more.

IF THERE'S A Cheaper Way of Travelling... We don't know it!

Low cost flights on scheduled airlines, or charter flights, or even private jets. We can help you find the best way to travel.

ALLK